The Wellsboro Gazette.

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THAT AUSTIN FLOOD CASE

onflicting Statements Regard-ing Several Continuances--An Authentic Account.

In regard to the Bayless cases, so-lled, concerning which so much has ppeared in the newspapers of late id because of the conflicting state-ents made regarding the several ntinuances, the Gazette reporter ught an interview with District At-[illegible] capacity when the sever- applications for continuance were ade, and as a result of that inter-ew we submit the following as an thentic account of the transaction:

[illegible] nding in the Tioga county criminal urts at this time is the case of the ommonwealth versus Bayless et al., e defendants being charged with in-luntary manslaughter as a result the loss of life [illegible] irsting of the Austin dam, Septem-r 30th, 1911.

The [illegible] rtified to [illegible] efendants' counsel for a change of nue on the ground that, owing to [illegible] the majority of the people in [illegible] r county, and the popular demand at dire punishment should be forth-[illegible] ould be impossible for them to cure fair and impartial treatment the hands of a jury selected from tizens of said county. Accordingly e case was set down for disposition Wellsboro at the September term, 12.

Some days before the opening of e term Mr. Bayless, with his coun-[illegible] came before the [illegible] application for continuance until e November term. Judge Cameron [illegible] e cases ought to be [illegible] d been pending some little time in otter county besides having been in [illegible] ange of venue (as above set forth) d that there could be no excuse for e defendants not being [illegible] ckness of parties to the action or portant witnesses.

Defendants' counsel then proceeded [illegible] pport of his motion. Mr. Nelson d not oppose the motion for con-uance and said further that, while did not feel like consenting, on count of the strong feeling preval-t in Potter county, yet he would ake no objection.

Thereupon [illegible] at, by reason of the legal [illegible] id by defendants' counsel, and more [illegible] owing to the attitude of r. Nelson, the cases might go over the November term.

Although District Attorney Nelson [illegible] uance he stated to the Court, after ntinuance to the November term [illegible] he ould not be ready to try the cases en and preferred them to go over the January term, 1913, and, with e consent of defendants' counsel, e Court granted his request.

A few days before the time set at e January term defendants' coun-l, together with District Attorney elson, again came into court and actically a repetition of the occur-nces at the two previous terms was d, defendants' counsel again mak-g application for continuance.

Judge Cameron then stated to Mr. elson that the cases postively would t be continued without his consent. Mr. Nelson then said that an im-rtant witness for the Common-alth, without whom he could not fely go to trial, was out of the jur-diction and could not be reached. [illegible] Mr. Nelson's request, [illegible] t because the defendants were not ady, the cases were again continued d marked for disposition at this rm.

On Wednesday afternoon of last eek defendants' counsel, District At-rney Nelson, for the Common-ealth, and F. P. Cummings, Esq., of illiamsport, the latter representing e private prosecutors, appeared be-re Judge Cameron in chambers, here S. F. McCormick, Esq., of unsel for defendants, announced to e Court that counsel for respective rties had reached an agreement ipulating the continuance of the ses as a result of the pendency of [illegible] of substantial benefit to the flood fferers direct.

Mr. Cummings, representing those fferers, acquiesced in this and stat-l that he so understood the agree-ent, urging the Court to grant a ntinuance.

Judge Cameron [illegible] rney Nelson what disposition he sired made of this motion and was [illegible] at the matter was in process of ad-stment and that in his opinion it ould be a benefit directly to the suf-rers if the cases were continued but at he did not wish it to appear on e record that he had asked for a ntinuance. The motion [illegible] on granted.

[illegible] as stated in the Corn-[illegible] under date of May 26th, [illegible] "Mr. Nelson was hot in the [illegible] [illegible]

it was clearly apparent that the cases would not have been continued [illegible] Mr. Nelson. No person present when the several applications were made could come to any other con-clusion than that the Commonwealth was not ready at either time to try the cases and preferred to have them go over.

District Attorney Green, [illegible] shown the article in the Corning Lea-der, said further: "This statement is untrue. I was present when the ap-plications for continuance were made and Mr. Nelson did not oppose them in any way. In fact the applications were unanimous, defendants' counsel [illegible] courtesy to Mr. Nelson who, natural-ly, did not wish it to appear that he had asked for a continuance. He did not once ask to have the cases tried."

MINSTRELS BIG SUCCESS.

[illegible] Talent Greeted With Full House Unique First Part.

The Al Wetmore Minstrels, con-ducted under the auspices of the Odd Fellows' Social Club, was greeted with a capacity house at the Auditorium on [illegible] being taken.

The company [illegible] parture in minstrelsy on this [illegible] When the curtain went up a very pretty scene was presented, repre-[illegible] lady and gentlemen solists and chorus, in full dress, [illegible] the orchestra being on a raised plat-[illegible]

The waiters, who appeared in black face, were Misses Elsie Keck, Frances Sheidweiler and Alice Cohen, Messrs. Jay Close, Charlie Wilson and Claude Neidig. The diners at the restaurant were Colin F. Clark, Ralph Derby, Harry Clark, Cecil Roberts, Wallace McClintock, Francis Eaton, Arlon Stebbins, Harry F. Padgett, Miss [illegible] Mrs. Harry F. Pagett, Mrs. William [illegible] Keck, Miss Antoinette Durif, Miss Mabel Carrig, Miss Ruth Copp, Miss Elizabeth Womeldorf.

Preliminary to the opening over-ture Al Wetmore aged 75, the veteran minstrel, was introduced by Inter-locutor George Derbyshire and took his seat at one of the tables. Then followed the vocal numbers as per the published program, which were inter-spersed by sallies of wit and humor by the colored waiters.

The appearance of the premier com-edians, Kimball and Thurber, enliven-ed the comedy part. The vocal num-bers were all nicely rendered and were received with well deserved ap-plause by the large audience, the first part closing with the "Dixie Chorus." The entire program showed that much time and coaching had been de-voted to the rehearsals.

The olio or second part consisted of a stump speech on "Women's Rights" by Al Wetmore; songs and comedy by Kimball and Thurber; dancing by May Short; "Old Black Joe" by Mr. Wetmore, closing with Medley of National Songs" by the entire company.

Among the bouquets presented the vocalists was one of [illegible] Al Wetmore, one for each year of his life. At the close of the performance all who took part were entertained at luncheon by the Social Club in Ar-mory Hall.

MORRIS AND HOYTVILLE.

Deaths of Charles Winder and Lu-zerne Comstock—Personal Notes.

Morris, May 28.—Charles Winder, aged 49 years, died of heart disease last Thurday morning at the Medico-Chi Hospital in Philadelphia, where he had gone for treatment.

The deceased had lived in Morris for many years. He was a black-smith by trade, which occupation he [illegible] failing [illegible] pelled him to retire from active work. He was a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge [illegible] wife and seven children: Clarence, Curtis, Edward and Faye at home and Mabel, Preston and Forest, of Elmira.

Interment was made at Steam Val-ley cemetery on Monday. Rev. Schoch, of Liberty, conducted the burial service.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gavitt, of El-mira, are guests of the former's par-ents.

Miss Mame Desmond is attending a business college in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs Ralph Blanchard and family and Miss Martha Price are visiting relatives at Olean, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moyer, of [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Win-der, of Corning; [illegible] of El-mira, and Mrs. Mate Smith, of Corn-ing, attended the funeral of Charles Winder on Monday.

Luther Hart returned home Fri-day from Gettysburg, where he at-tended the I. O. O. F. convention.

[illegible] home a few days the past week.

[illegible] Emmick returned home Fri-[illegible] improved in health.

Luzerne Comstock, aged 73 [illegible] died last Friday after a lingering ill-ness. He is survived by two sons, Milford at home, and Matthew, of West Virginia. Funeral services were [illegible] Mt. Pleasant church on Sun-day and interment was made at Hart's cemetery.

—A Lock [illegible]

THE COST OF MILK.

Misleading Statements By "Experts" Regarding Cost of Production.

The American Agriculturist prints [illegible] article, which is given for what it is worth to the farmers of Tioga county:

"For many years this journal has insisted that farmers were getting [illegible] for milk that were below the cost of production. After an exten-sive investigation of the entire milk traffic about five years ago, a compre-hensive summary of the situation was made in which it was stated that if milk were sold to dealers or distribut-ing agencies for less than 4 cents a [illegible] that the seeming profit was at the ex-pense of children whose labor was figured at no price, or at the expense of the hen or vegetables or fruit or some other side issue of the farm [illegible] to which [illegible] any surplus at the end of the year.

"At that time the American Agri-culturist advanced the opinion that milk ought not to be sold at the farm end for less than 5 cents a quart, if all the items of expense were to [illegible] the family to receive reasonable [illegible] interest charge were made on [illegible] and a reasonable sum for [illegible] was true and [illegible] evident because of additional informa-tion thrown on the milk traffic by the [illegible] of the government have been at work [illegible] the milk situa-tion along the lines previously follow-[illegible] journal.

"These experts find that the milk used in New York city is got from farmers below the actual cost of pro-duction. According to the govern-ment figures, milk of good grade can-not be produced on farms at below approximately 4 cents a quart. The highest price the farmer gets for his milk is $1.90 for 100 pounds, or 4 1-11 [illegible] only in November and December. [illegible] pounds to farmers, the highest in the market, is as follows: Beginning in [illegible] tember of this year the price will be for October, $1.80; November and De-cember, $1.90; January, $1.85; Feb-ruary, [illegible] $1.50; May, $1.25; June, $1.20; July, $1.35; August, $1.45 and September, $1.55. These prices for fall and win-ter, up to date, average less than $1.80 to the 100 pounds. The average for the summer, April to September, is $1.36 for 100 pounds, giving a to-tal yearly average of $1.59 for 100 pounds, or less than 3½ cents a quart.

"The government finds that the av-erage cost of milk, counting actual cost of growing the food in milk pro-duction, to be 2.4 cents a quart. If the market value of this home grown feed is allowed, then the cost of feed rises to 3.04 cents a quart. In addi-tion to the feed must be placed the labor, which has been found to be 1.76 cents a quart. These two items make no charge for supervision or for in-terest on land, buildings and dairy [illegible] no allowance for calves and refuse. They do show, however, [illegible] actual cost of the feed and actual cost of labor, without any interest on the investment, the cost of a quart of milk is 4.[illegible] cents, and if food is al-lowed its market value, then the actual cost of a quart of milk is 4.8 cents. If an allowance is made for manure or calves, the cost a quart is brought down to about 4 cents.

"In the government figures no cal-culation was made concerning the item of supervision of the item in-volved for interest on land, buildings and equipment. These should be in-cluded, and if they were included, the cost a quart would rise to more than 5 cents. Consequently the dairy farm-er who disposes of his milk for less than 5 cents a quart is doing so at a loss. This evidence now presented should cause every dairy farmer to think carefully on this line of busi-ness."

Misleading Statements.

Wellsboro, May 27.—Our attention having been called to the above article from the American Agriculturist, we take this opportunity to declare that, in many respects, several statements made are very misleading to the reader.

We will agree with the writer of the article that on many of the farms milk cannot be produced for less than 4 cents a quart, and we do not doubt in the least that on some farms it costs 5 and 6 cents to produce a quart of milk. The business of farming is a great deal like the business of a [illegible] here at home where [illegible] have failed while others are making money; and we believe that this same merchant would have failed if he was getting a cent a pound more for sugar and the same all the way up [illegible]

The article states that a reasonable allowance should be made for mana-gerial direction. On a great many farms this is not worth anything.

Quoting Professor Farrington, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, from a statement made at the Illinois Dairymen's Association, he says: "A cow that produces 4,000 pounds of milk a year just breaks even with her owner and does not yield any profit. A cow which produces 6,000 pounds of milk is paying her owner a profit of $20.25. A cow that produces her owner 8,000 pounds in one year gives him $60.00 [illegible]

and conditions very similar to ours here.

Prof. Farrington also states that a cow which produces only 3,000 pounds of milk cannot produce it for less than $1.70 per hundred, while a cow which produces 10,000 pounds can produce it for 50 cents per hun-dred pounds.

We consider Professor Farrington one of the best authorities on this subject in the land. He has not mere-ly made an investigation but a life study of this matter.

A DAIRYMAN.

NEW TENTS FOR VETERANS.

Gettysburg to Give the Old Boys [illegible] Best.

Tents of the new army type will be erected at Gettysburg to accom-modate the 40,500 veterans for whom provision will be made for the semi-centennial reunion in July. Each [illegible] will [illegible] "accommodate" does not mean merely that it will hold that number com-fortably. When the veterans arrive on the ground each will find that the tent to which he is assigned con-tains everything necessary for the comfort of himself and his [illegible] except the clothing and personal [illegible]

Each tent will contain five cots and ample bed furnishings for each cot. [illegible] will also contain the eat-[illegible] each man, the con-tents of these mess kits to become the personal property of the man who uses them during the camp, to be taken home as a souvenir.

The best of care will be taken of the vets, and they will be carefully safeguarded by regular soldiers, will be given good, wholesome food, cook-ed by experienced cooks, and will be looked after in the matter of health by skilled physicians and nurses, a large hospital having been arranged for on the scene. They will be afford-ed every opportunity for a thorough enjoyment of an occasion which prom-ises to be one of the most remarkable in the history of the nation.

The greatest care is being taken to have proper sanitary arrangements in camp, and all the tents will be sur-rounded by ditches for proper drain-[illegible] disease.

"Dead Drunk" on Railroad Track.

Frank T. Cross, a freight conduc-tor, was the victim of a serious acci-dent last Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock. His train was south bound and when between Holiday and Mid-dlebury the engineer discovered the body of a man lying across the [illegible] The emergency brake was applied and the train was stopped so sud-denly that Conductor Cross was thrown against the side of the caboose with such force that he sustained two broken ribs and suffered other injur-ies.

Mr. Cross was taken to the Junc-tion, where he was attended by Dr. J. P. Longwell, and later was taken [illegible] Engineer Zack Hall driving the en-gine of the [illegible]

The man who was found lying across the track proved to be a char-[illegible] was dead—drunk. The engine was [illegible] about twenty feet of the man.

Blair Sold to Jersey City.

A Rochester dispatch says that Walter Blair, of Wellsboro, who made his reputation as one of the most capable of backstops while with the Hustlers in 1910, has been sold by the Rochester club to Jersey City for a cash consideration. Blair was turn-ed over to Rochester by the New York Americans in the spring of 1910. He originally came from the Tri-State League to the Yankees and finished out the season of 1909 with the New-ark club.

After he had experienced a success-ful season with the Hustlers in 1910 the New York Americans took him back and he caught for the Yankees all of the season of 1911, returning to Rochester last season.

The Jersey City club is supposed to have paid the local club something like $1,500 for Blair. The deal was made over Manager Ganzel's head, as he did not wish to part with Blair, at least not at this time.

Struck By Train on Railroad Bridge.

James Trainer, who recently moved from Painted Post to Elkland, was seriously injured last Thursday after-noon when he suffered a fractured skull by being struck by a passenger train.

Trainer and two friends were fish-ing from the railroad bridge above Osceola, and when the afternoon pas-senger train on the General [illegible] did not leave the bridge but believed that there was sufficient space for the train to pass. He was correct in his assumption ex-cept that the rear steps on the last car struck him. He was not thrown [illegible] ties.

The train stopped and the injured man was taken to the Blossburg Hos-pital where it was found that he had a fractured skull.

—While the editor of this paper was eating dinner Wednesday, the door bell rang four times, and each time a kid with an innocent [illegible] asked: "Mister, won't you please [illegible] a ticket to the blanked blankety blank benefit?" To comply with all the re-quests a man would [illegible] leisure of a real [illegible] and the [illegible]

WILL HONOR SOLDIER DEAD.

Memorial Day Program to Be Ob-served in Wellsboro.

Soldier dead, who gave up their lives in the war between the North and South 52 years ago, and partici-pants in that war who have since passed on, will be honored to-morrow in Wellsboro in the customary man-ner. An excellent program has been arranged for the observance of the day, and people in this vicinity and nearby towns are invited to come here and assist in paying tribute to the soldier dead of this country. The program follows:

The procession will form at 1:30 p. m. at Cook Post Hall and march to the Auditorium in the following order: Wellsboro Military Band; 150 school children, accompanied by their teachers with decoration bouquets; Comrades of the G. A. R. and all oth-er Civil and Spanish War veterans; Patriotic Sons of America; Woman's Relief Corps in automobiles.

The exercises at the Auditorium will be as follows:

Music .... Wellsboro Military Band
Invocation .... Rev. A. C. Shaw
Reading of the Memorial Order ....
Solo—"Lest We Forget" ....
................Mrs. Loyd Smith
[illegible] Grounds" .... Comrades
Reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg Ad-[illegible]
Adress .... Hon. H. M. Foote
Music .... Band
Benediction ... Rev. Frederick Diehl

At the close of the services the march will be resumed. Upon arrival at the cemetery the school children will be divided in five sections of thirty each to be taken in charge by the Memorial Committee and five comrades to each section as follows: (Comrades will decorate the graves.) First section in charge of Andrew Klock; second section in charge of Sylvester Houghton; third section in charge of Joseph O. English; [illegible] in charge of F. M. Sheffer; fifth section in charge of Henry C. Cox.

All business places and hotels are requested to close during the services.

COMMITTEE.

NEW PARCEL POST FEATURE.

C. O. D. System Will Greatly Aid Merchants—In Effect July 1st.

A new feature of the parcel post system will be inaugurated on July 1st, and it is believed that it will greatly increase the volume of busi-ness. This will be known as the C. O. D. system, when packages can be [illegible] the bill to be paid when the package is delivered. With every C. O. D. package a return money order is filed and the package also insured at the cost of ten cents. The pack-age will be insured up to a value of $50.

The C. O. D. provision of the sys-tem only operates through the money order department of the postoffice. Merchants instead of paying the [illegible] cents to the express companies can now work through the C. O. D. system. The man who sends the C. O. D. parcel pays the ten cents in-surance fee, while when the [illegible] is [illegible] pays the money order fee and the amount due to the sender of the package.

Any package up to a value of $100 can be sent by the new system. The package cannot be opened by the man receiving it until the proper pay-ments and receipts have been given. The package may be refused when tendered for delivery before it is opened.

Many merchants are expected to take advantage of the new system, and this department of the business which has grown by leaps and bounds is expected to further increase the amount of business in the parcel post departm[illegible].

Green Free Library at Canton.

[illegible] construc-tion of the Green F[illegible] at Canton was commenced last week, the contract having been let to a build-ing firm in New York city, which is to have it ready for occupancy by October 15th. The Canton Sentinel says:

"The building will be of brick, sub-stantially built, and the general archi-tecture, the plans and specifications, have been approved by the State Li-brarian and the board of trustees of the Green Free Library. The library will have a capacity of 14,000 vol-umes and provision has been made for doubling the capacity should oc-casion require. In the basement there will be an auditorium with a seating capacity of 130 people, de-signed for the use of clubs and local societies naturally allied with the [illegible] be public reading rooms, the libra-rian's private room and a private study room."

Farmers' Institutes.

[illegible] County Commissioners' office on [illegible] day, June [illegible] to [illegible] for the place where Institutes [illegible] this season. All of our people who desire Institutes ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This Board is composed of the local members of the State Board of Agri-culture and one representative from each county agricultural society, the Pomona Grange and other kindred organizations. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting, [illegible] a letter with your request to Chair-[illegible]

YOUNG BUFFALO'S WILD WEST.

[illegible] Affected the Attendance of Good Show—Fine Horses.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West may be a larger aggregation, with more glamor and tinsel, but so far as a Wild West show is concerned it has nothing on Young Buffalo's Wild West which ex-hibited in Wellsboro on Tuesday. De-spite the heavy rain, which continued almost incessantly throughout the en-tire day, a good-sized crowd attended the afternoon performance.

All those who witnessed the big parade about one o'clock were loud in their praise of the fine wagons and the excellent appearance of the many [illegible] A team of black-spotted white horses, said to be twins, led the parade. A more beautiful team of horses were never seen with a cir-cus, and it is said that Mr. Seavers, one of the owners of the show, refus-ed an offer of $2,500 from a rival showman. Among other features of the parade were two bands in glitter-ing wagons, a [illegible] the beau-tiful trained horses, an ox team of 20 head, herd of elephants, Indians, cow boys, cow girls, clowns, etc.

Those who attended the afternoon show witnessed a thrilling and highly entertaining performance. The dem-[illegible] the peerless wing and rifle shot, An-nie Oakley, was marvelous, and other [illegible] two troupes of performing elephants, Etta Myers' quartette—a little girl, dog, pony, and [illegible] the smallest and fastest working elephant in the world. Muggins is an expert foot-ball player, and is the [illegible] any college player. A spectacular act is the massing of colors, with 62 horses mounted by people of all na-tions bearing colors, which is follow-ed by the thrilling wild west exhibi-tion and stage coach hold-up.

Owing to the rain there was a small attendance at the evening perform-ance and the program was curtailed.

NEWS FROM NELSON.

Closing Meeting of the Keystone Club—Other Social Events.

Nelson, May 28.—Rev. and Mrs. T. G. Barnard left Monday for Corning, [illegible] days in the Stough campaign and then go on to Bath to visit their daughter, Mrs. L. W. Smith.

The M. E. Aid Society met at the home of Wm. Chilson on Thursday. The attendance was very large. Re-[illegible] supper, $7.50.

Ernest Brennan and friend, of Corning, visited at his home here over Sunday.

Miss Mabelle Finch is home for the summer, having completed her work in Avoca, N. Y.

Mrs. Laura Whitman has been spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. A. Finch.

The Keystone Club held its last meeting of the season at the home of E. L. Tuttle. "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," it will again spring into ex-istence. The accumulated funds were voted toward a new pulpit set for the M. E. church.

J. F. Baxter is building a cement [illegible]

Mrs. Wilbur will continue the "good [illegible]

Miss Treva Hooker is expected home from Mansfield for the week-end.

Memorial services will be held here next Sunday.

Co-Operation Increases Profits.

On April 19th, 1911, the first car of live stock was shipped out of Elkland, by the farmers of that section under the name of the "farmers' car." Since then the business has steadily grown and from $6,500 to $8,000 worth of stock is now shipped each month. [illegible] ar is now started further up the Cowanesque valley at Knoxville. Far-mers now receive from twenty to [illegible] per cent. more for their [illegible] ness has received such an impetus that the value of all kinds of stock has greatly increased in that terri-tory.

The many farmers benefited by this system of co-operation are unani-mous in expressing their appreciation of the plan. Hogs, sheep, lambs, cat-tle, calves, etc., are now shipped and the operations are constantly increas-ing into more distant territory. Peo-ple elsewhere who have heard of the movement have become interested and have asked for information con-cerning the plan.

Barnum's Fat Woman Dead.

Mrs. Mary Peters, weight 600 pounds, who for 20 years was exhibit-ed as a freak, died last week at a Chicago hospital following an opera-[illegible] which itself weighed [illegible]

No bed in the institution was strong enough to hold her and the patient was laid crosswise on two beds, which were reinforced by chairs. A special coffin was made for the body.

[illegible] Peters her first engagement and for [illegible] years she was an attraction in his side show. She is survived by three children, who reside in Phila-delphia. All are of normal size.

—Next Sunday the Rev. John W. Torkington, pastor of the Grace Meth-odist church at Corning, will leave the Methodist Episcopal church to enter the Episcopal church. Bishop Dar-lington, of Harrisburg diocese, has as-signed him to [illegible] where he will be [illegible] a year while continuing his studies [illegible]

TO PRESERVE FAMOUS STREAM

Protest Is Made Against Pollu-tion of Pine Creek, Caus-ing Death of Many Fish.

The fishermen of Wellsboro and other parts of the county will be highly gratified to learn that finally, after many, many years, some def-inite action is about to be taken to prevent further pollution of Pine creek by tanneries and acid factories.

Time and time again have com-plaints and petitions been presented the State Legislature and State of-ficials, protesting against the shameful abuse of this famous trout and bass stream without avail. To the con-trary, the State dignitaries and their henchmen have been overzealous and [illegible] the tannery and acid factories against any action that might be taken by the common peo-ple to prevent the pollution of Pine creek.

Year after year these industries have polluted north tier streams with [illegible] to the detriment of the public health, against the common good and against preservation of the sport of angling. This pollution is a [illegible] privilege which has no place in this progressive age, but it is seemingly difficult to eradi-[illegible] on indisputable authority that frequent samples of the contaminated water, photographs of dead fish and letters galore have elicited neither response nor action from Harrisburg.

The State Board of Health sends agents to compel farmers, under threat of prosecution, to move their barns, pigs and outhouses that drain-ings may not go into streams. The small boy is held up by the game warden and fined $10 or sent to jail for ten days for every trout he [illegible] even a quarter [illegible] under size, but the tanneries and acid factories pollute the streams as no barnyard or pigpen ever did and de-stroy not only thousands of fish under size but over size as well and there is no one powerful enough to stop it to this date.

One day last week Sheriff Good-speed and District Attorney Green, in response to an appeal from citiz-ens of Galeton, left by automobile for Potter county to investigate condi-tions. Just why the Potter county officials were not appealed to instead of those of Tioga is not thoroughly understood. There may be a reason. The complaint was made to these of-ficials that fish were being killed by the hundreds between Galeton and the Lyman run acid factory.

The officials drove as far as Ger-mania station and talked with various citizens along the routes whose names are withheld, but who stand ready at any time to testify to conditions.

One man said that on May 11th he saw trout, eels, suckers and bullheads dead by the hundreds along the stream. Another of those interview-ed declared that nearly everything [illegible] he picked up nearly ten pounds of fish and saw hundreds more. Yet an-other said he saw a wagon load of dead fish in an eddy a short distance below Germania station, where the old dam is located. Other citizens cor-roborated this testimony.

After leaving Germania station the investigators scanned the Galeton tannery and found, they say, the re-fuse running into Pine creek without [illegible] filtered as far as they could see. The water from this point as far down as Rexford's, in Gaines, about seven miles, appeared "black as ink" to the men, but below that point was clear.

These men were not visiting Potter [illegible] be-cause it is outside their jurisdiction, but were examining the Tioga county streams where they [illegible] Residents along Pine creek and camp-ers near Ansonia say the water was black, perfectly opaque, at a depth of eight inches.

It is stated that as many as four days a week Pine creek, between Galeton and Gaines, is too filthy for fishing, much less wading and bathing. It is said that the Central Leather Company has filtration plans, but will not use them till compelled to.

Wonderful catches of trout have been made in Pine creek this year in high waters, more so than in a de-cade, and if this stream pollution [illegible] would furnish a fish diet for the citi-zens of this section of the three coun-ties, as well as give sport for the anglers.

One of the independent tanners on the Cowanesque valley says that this tannery pollution is a nuisance and a menace to health and should be stop-ped. He holds that if the refuse were properly filtered that its solids, in the matter of fuel and fertilizer, be-sides other uses, for this byproduct, [illegible] tion.

—Before A. R. Decker had harness-ed a mare which he purchased recent-ly of George Weaver, of Montours-ville, for $300, the animal died. Mr. Decker reported the matter to Mr. Weaver, who refunded the purchase price. His action was along the square deal line, as he believes the mare was not in the condition he [illegible]

TELLING STORY OF THE EMPTY SLEEVE ON MEMORIAL DAY

OUR COUNTRY AND OUR FLAG

Margaret E. Sangster.

THE flag itself is only a bit of bunting or a bit of silk. In what it stands for, what it covers and what it means to our country it is more precious than mines of gold and silver, and rivals the steadfast stars of heaven in its brilliant galaxy. Originally our flag floated over a few struggling colonies newly federated into states of a union. The daring courage of the men who lived under the flag when first the United States were separated by a stubborn and successfully fought war, from the motherland across the sea, awakens our enthusiasm when we look back on the historic page. This country was destined to grow as rapidly as Jack's famous beanstalk, with an immense territory stretching north, south, east and west. With inexhaustible resources of the soil, and ores of price in the caverns underground, its wealth was assured from the beginning. Small wonder it is that the nations of the globe have turned to it with eager longing, and that vast tides of immigration have continually swept upon our shores.

ONE stands at the entrance of a seaport and gazes at peasant folk carrying their small household gear in bundles and bags, and watches them as they take a train that shall carry them to a distant point where their life on the continent shall commence. In three generations the children of the immigrant shall be in the forefront of American civilization. Thus it has been in the past, and thus it shall be in the future. This great country means home under a free flag with thousands and tens of thousands who are crowded out by poverty and want from the older lands. The flag as the children in the public schools daily salute it is the pledge and symbol of room to grow, of health and hope, education and plenty.

YEARS hurried on through varying scenes, and in a comparatively short space of the nation's existence it was all too frequently engaged in conflict. The children in school studying American history learn that we had a war in 1812, another in 1848, and yet another, this time between ourselves, in 1861. Our Civil war continuing during four stirring and memorable years resulted practically in the firmer welding of the nation. The men who wore the blue of the federal army and those who wore the gray of the Confederate service were led on either side by officers who had been trained at West Point. When the war was over, the men who had faced each other in battle dropped their enmity and became friends.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, a beautiful and gifted southern woman who made New York her home after the Civil war, said in one of her books, "We came into the arms of the enemy, and the enemy received us with love." Her husband had fought throughout the war on the side of the south.

Memorial day, at first observed in only a few of our states, is today almost universally celebrated. There are few veterans on either side remaining to march in the ranks, for death has been busy and the old soldiers are passing away. There are already veterans of our later war, that Spanish-American flurry that came up like a gale from the south, raged like a hurricane, was soon over and left the nation richer in territory and stronger in position in the councils of the world.

WE deprecate war and grieve for the losses it makes, the mourning it causes and the blood that flows on fields of carnage. Yet, when all is said, war is sometimes a blessing in the end, clearing the atmosphere and making broad and stable the way of peace. Mars is always more heroic than Mammon. The women of our country should be in favor of peace, and throw the weight of their influence into the scale in its [illegible], yet peace at any price is not what we should crave. Peace at the [illegible] tion of conscience may be bought too dearly.

We scatter flowers on the graves of our heroes on Memorial day, decorating impartially the mounds of friend and foe. In the field of the grounded arms all sleep peacefully and, therefore, all are friends. Whoever has visited a national cemetery and, north or south, has seen the inscription "Unknown" on many a stone, must have felt a heartache at the thought of the men who never returned to their dear ones. How the wives and mothers and children watched and waited, hoping against hope as time went slowly by, that some day there would be a remembered voice at the door, a remembered step, a bronzed and weary soldier, coming home at last. They never came home, these unknown men, and when they were laid away in the grave all that any could tell concerning their careers was that they had died for their country. This was true, whether they fought under one flag or another, if they were honest and patriotic and willing to die for what they held most dear.

Nature sympathizes with our effort to decorate the soldiers' graves. Her grass is green above them and her wild flowers are countless in the latter days of May; the gardens are a-bloom with the rose and everywhere we see color and brightness and beauty broad-spread as if the angels of light and love were invisibly busy to help the children of men.

This is a beautiful country in which we live. Our relations with the motherland across the sea are reciprocal and intimate, and children are no longer by way of exhibiting resentment against England when they read the story of 1776. George Washington is forever a name to conjure, because in the Hall of Fame no name is whiter than his. We claim all that England holds most precious as our own. Her literature, her laurels and her glory are part of our inheritance. The great authors belong to us as to her and her traditions have entered into our national life.

COUNTRY WILL NEVER FORGET

No Possibility That Memorial Day Can Ever Lose Its Great and Holy Significance.

It has often been said that with the passing of the soldiers of the great war between the states Decoration Day would gradually die out. Predictions have been made that the day would lose its significance and its hold upon the American people and finally disappear from the list of holidays.

The argument is specious, but it will not hold good in the test of experience. The day set apart for honoring the dead heroes of the nation has too strong a hold upon the heart and conscience and imagination of the country. It meets too natural a need.

A people freed by war and saved for freedom by another long and terrible struggle can never cease to feel the claim of fighting patriots to especial honor, however far their deeds of daring and sacrifice may drift into the past. Americans are not of the mettle to give up holidays founded upon the most heroic phases of their national life.

The day will change, no doubt, in the feeling of the country. It has changed already. It is more a time of glorying in the deeds it stands for and less of the old, deep sense of direct loss in the cutting short of many fine lives. The heartache is passing away, but the pride and the loyalty remain.

That side of Decoration Day can never die. It is bound up forever with the fate of the republic.

Has Faith Been Kept?

Have we kept faith with the men who gave their lives for that flag and for the ideals its inspiring folds symbolize? Have we kept undefiled our pledge to the heroic dead?

These are questions which must come to us this year as we place our tributes upon the silent but vocative graves of the men of '61. Let our prayer be that we may measure up to that high standard of patriotic sacrifice and duty in order that the torch of liberty may be passed on to our [illegible]

DATA OF CIVIL WAR

Notable Facts to Be Remembered About the Conflict.

By COL. W. J. HANDY, Second Michigan Infantry.

The demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter was made by Gen. Beauregard at 2 o'clock p. m., April 11, 1861, and being promptly declined by Maj. Anderson, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., April 12, the bombardment began and continued until April 14, when Maj. Anderson was obliged to evacuate the fort, which he did by saluting his flag with fifty guns, and marching out with colors flying and drums beating, carrying away all company property.

April 15, President Lincoln made the first call for militia to the number of 75,000, for three months, "to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the union." Under the call 91,816 responded. May 3 another call was made, this time for 500,000. Under the call there were enlisted 2,175 men for six months, 9,147 for one year, 30,950 for two years, 657,868 for three years.

July 2, 1862, a call was made for 300,000, and there were furnished by states and territories 421,465 for three years.

August 4, 1862, a call for 300,000 militia, for nine months, was made. Under this call 87,588 men were furnished.

June 15, 1863, a call was made for militia for six months' service and 16,361 were furnished.

October 17, 1863, and in February, 1864, calls were made for 500,000 more for three years. These were furnished, including those raised by the draft, 369,380, under this call.

Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for three years, there were credited to states and territories, including drafted men, 292,193.

July 18, 1864, there was a call for 500,000. After allowing excess credits on previous calls, this resulted in securing 286,461 men.

The last call for 300,000 furnished 212,212.

The aggregate of all calls for men, reduced to a three-year standard, was 2,320,272. During the draft period 86,724 men paid commutation amounting to $300 each for release. This amount was used for bounty money.

The total number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 186,097.

The Fire Zouaves raised by Col. E. E. Ellsworth in New York were the only regiment enlisting for "the war," with no more definite term of service stated.

The state of Kansas has the credit of raising, May 3, 1863, the first regiment of colored troops.

The first action between the Union and Confederate troops in the field occurred at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., June 1, 1861, with the following losses: Union, killed 1, wounded 4; Confederate, killed 1, wounded 14.

The last action between Union forces and Confederates occurred at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865. Union, killed 13, wounded 53; Confederate loss not recorded.

Following were the losses in ten principal battles:

First Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861—Union, killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793. Confederate, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13.

Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862—Union, killed, 1,754; wounded, 8,408; missing, 2,885. Confederate, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; missing, 9,590.

Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862—Union, killed, 790; wounded, 3,594; missing, 647. Confederate killed, 908; wounded, 4,749; missing, 405.

Seven Days' Battles, June 25-July 1, 1862—Union, killed, 1,734; wounded, 8,062; missing, 6,053. Confederate, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; missing, 875.

Manassas campaign, August 16-31, 1862—Union, killed, 1,747; wounded, 8,452; missing, 4,263. Confederate, killed, 1,481; wounded, 7,627; missing, 89.

Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862—Union, killed, 2,108; wounded, 9,543; missing, 753. Confederate, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; missing, 1,367.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862—Union, killed, 1,284; wounded, 9,600; missing, 1,769. Confederate, killed, 596; wounded, 1,068; missing, 651.

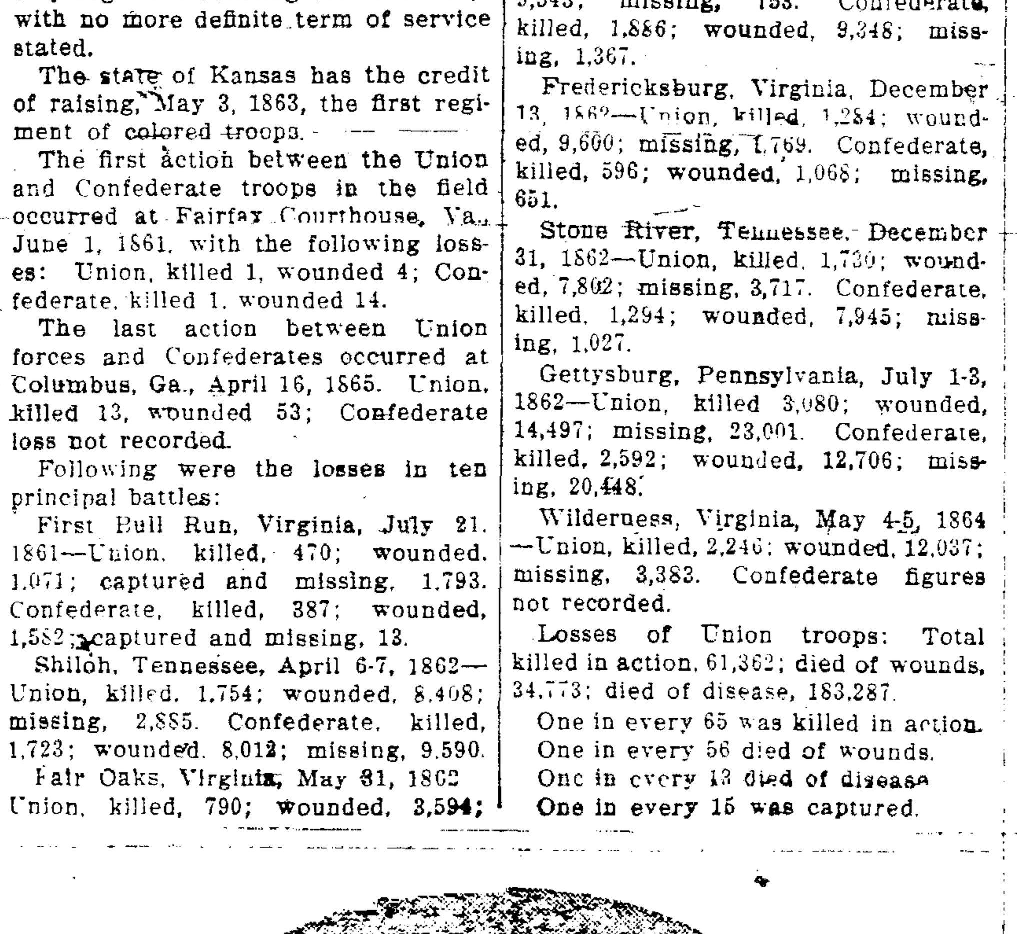
Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862—Union, killed, 1,730; wounded, 7,802; missing, 3,717. Confederate, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; missing, 1,027.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1862—Union, killed 3,080; wounded, 14,497; missing, 23,001. Confederate, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; missing, 20,448.

Wilderness, Virginia, May 4-5, 1864—Union, killed, 2,246; wounded, 12,037; missing, 3,383. Confederate figures not recorded.

Losses of Union troops: Total killed in action, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,773; died of disease, 183,287.

One in every 65 was killed in action.
One in every 56 died of wounds.
One in every 13 died of disease.
One in every 15 was captured.



Flowers for the soldier dead today,
The lilac's purple plumes
From old New England's gardens sweet,
Where late the springtime blooms,
All jeweled with the morning dew
Or heavy with the rain,
For him who wore a coat of blue
When numbered with the slain.

Flowers for the heroes laid to rest,
From Dixie's heart aglow
With golden summer's burning suns,
Magnolia buds of snow
To whisper to the dust below
In uniform of gray,
A message from the mocking-bird
That sings so far away.

Flowers for the nation's true and brave,
The gallant [illegible] that bore
The stars and [illegible] to victory
Upon a foreign shore;
For them the red and fragrant rose
Of all the [illegible] queen,
And from the [illegible] spray of pine
To keep their memories green.

Flowers for the [illegible]'s cherished dead,
And over them [illegible]furled
The glorious flag of liberty,
The fairest in the world.
For peace has turned to spades and hoes
The bayonets and guns,
And North and South as brothers meet
[illegible] their buried sons.

—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

WHEN A FISHHOOK SNAGS.

Two Simple but Ingenious Methods of Releasing It.

In Ireland when an angler's hook catches in a root under water he cuts a willow sprout, bends it into a hoop, passes it over rod and line and lets it float beyond the obstruction, when a sharp pull on the line generally frees the hook.

In England, says a writer in Forest and Stream, an angler has improved on this method. In his kit he carries several of the wire paper clips used in filing letters. If his hook becomes snagged he attaches the clip to a bit of [illegible] his line, and when the branch has floated beyond the snagged hook the clip acts as a pulley in freeing it. He says it is an effective and cheap clearing ring, and it is not heavy.

Waiting Room in Sweden.

In Sweden the depot waiting rooms are provided with beds for passengers, and porters call the travellers ten minutes before the arrival of trains.

Population of Hawaii.

When Hawaii was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778 it had a population of 200,000. There are now only $1,000 natives on the island.

SCIENCE TO SAVE LIFE.

Water Purification Reduces Infant Mortality.

Hamburg, Germany.—Scientists in Germany and throughout Europe were surprised at the results following the purification of the water supply of Hamburg. It was expected to eliminate typhoid. It did not accomplish that result, but it reduced instead the infant mortality one-third or more. The latest word from America, especially from the City of Washington, confirms the observations made here, namely, that purification of the water, whatever other good it may accomplish, will not banish typhoid. That probably disease [illegible] attack a community through many other channels and its elimination remains a puzzling problem for science to deal with.

There was great rejoicing among sanitarians over the unexpected effect of water purification in saving infant life. Owing to the radical differences among public health authorities in Europe and America on the question of pasteurized milk, all classes of officials hailed water purification as a measure of relief on which all factions united. It was generally admitted that the milk question had been agitated everywhere to such an extent as to distract expert attention from the other sources of sickness and disease in cities and towns.

In Hamburg, by water purification, the infant death rate was reduced from 405 per 1,000 births to 240 per 1,000 births. In a city like New York, where there are 2,000 births a week, this would mean a saving of the lives of more than 17,000 infants a year. Similar conclusions have been reached in the United States by M. T. Sedgwick and G. Scott MacNutt, who collected figures to show a great improvement in the general death rate due to water purification.

The American investigators just named have compared the vital statistics of Hamburg and of Lawrence, Mass., with those of cities which have unpurified water, and they say they are convinced that water purification causes an absence of great fluctuation in diarrhoeal and other ailments.

M. Antonio Maggiorani of Rome cured seasickness, he asserted, by means of hydro-electric baths—that is, baths in water strongly charged with electricity.

'Phones Busy After Births.

Columbia, Mo.—Every death and every birth in a small town causes approximately 300 extra telephone calls, according to figures issued here by a telephone company. The calls resulting from the births are the more troublesome, because they are mostly by women, and require much more time than messages about a death.

RAILROAD DROPS TICKET SUIT.

Passenger Refused to Pay When He Had to Stand.

St. Louis, Mo.—The suit for $2.10 against Alton S. Miller, President of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, by the Pennsylvania Railroad was dismissed by Justice of the Peace Walker at the request of the railroad attorneys. The amount involved represents the price of a ticket between Philadelphia and Belmar, N. J., which Miller refused to surrender because he could not get a seat. The attorneys said that instructions to drop the suit came from the Solicitor General of the road.

When the suit was filed Miller said he believed in people maintaining their rights and that if necessary he would take the case to the United States Supreme Court if it cost him $50,000.

He is a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When Mr. and Mrs. Miller entered the train in Philadelphia, the Pullman car was filled. Mr. Miller said he had to stand from West Philadelphia to Spring Lake, about three miles from Belmar. A seat was given to Mrs. Miller, who was ill, by a passenger.

BAGGED SNEEZING BEAR.

Bruin Clearing Sullivan Co. Cellar Found Onions Fatal Feast.

Monticello, N. Y. James Call, who lives at Hackledam, in one of the wildest sections of Sullivan County, drove in here with a full grown bear on his bobsleigh. He refused several offers up to $20 for the dead carcass and skin.

"That wouldn't pay me back for the apples and potatoes the brute stole," Call declared. "The bear had winter quarters back of my house, and before I knew it he had burrowed through my cellar wall and devoured nearly everything I had stored away. But a bag of onions set him sneezing, and before he could recover I blew a hole through him."

Sugar a Cure for Heart Disease.

Sugar is a splendid medicine for the heart in certain diseases of this organ. In others, such as oedema, it has no effect. Dr. Stanley E. Denyer reports in the Lancet the cure of a woman of seventy-seven with "rapid, irregular, feeble pulse, cyanosis and attacks of paroxysmal breathing" by the administration of four ounces of lump sugar every twelve hours, gradually diminishing the dose, for several weeks.

—The North American and the Wellsboro Gazette both one year for $4.00.

Is Life Worth Fifty Cents?

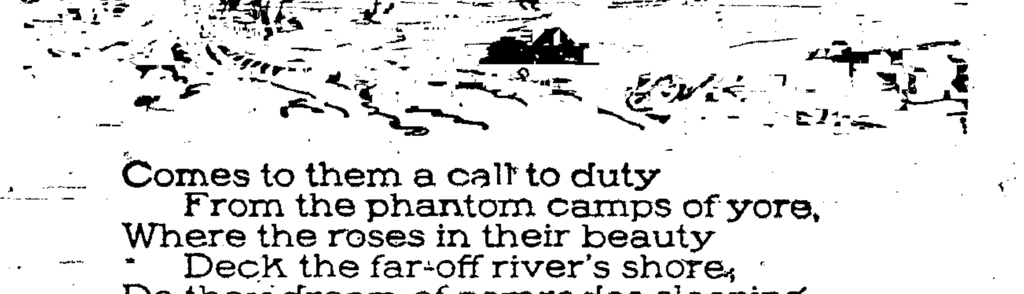
If it is, and a hard cough is convulsing your lungs, send out instantly for a bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, which will immediately relieve you and avert all danger.

Oh! Ah; O! O! O!—Is it the jumping toothache you have? Yes. Then Pike's Toothache Drops will cure it in sixty seconds.

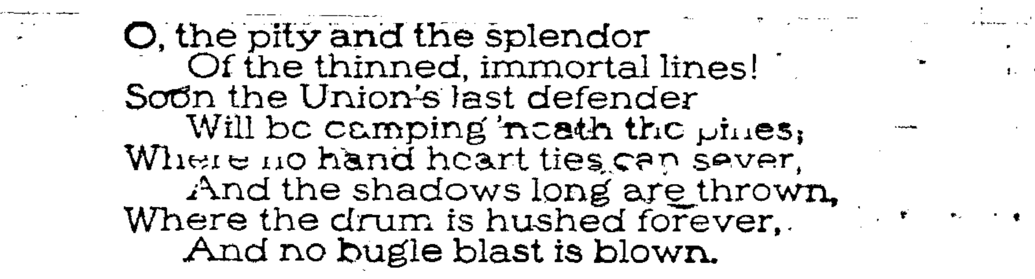
The PHANTOM ARMIES

By F. C. HARBAUGH

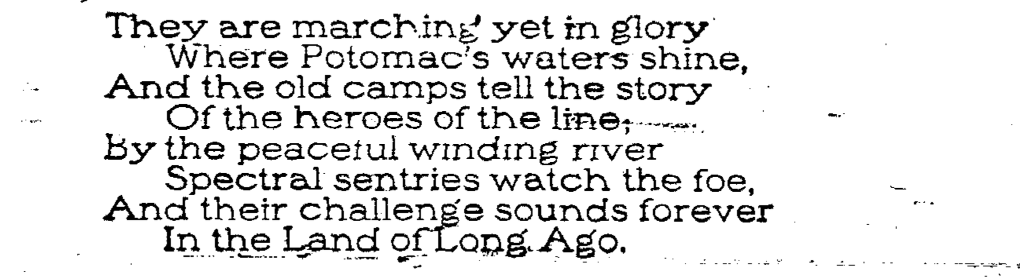
No drum-beats in the valley
And no bugles on the hill
Where the summer breezes play,
All the battle plain is still;
When the stars come out at even
Far above the glist'ning dew,
There's a phantom flag in heaven,
There are armies in the blue.



Comes to them a call to duty
From the phantom camps of yore,
Where the roses in their beauty
Deck the far-off river's shore,
Do they dream of comrades sleeping
Where the winds are wild and free—
Where the Rapidan is sweeping
And where lisps the Tennessee?



O, the pity and the splendor
Of the thinned, immortal lines!
Soon the Union's last defender
Will be camping 'neath the pines;
Where no hand heart ties can sever,
And the shadows long are thrown,
Where the drum is hushed forever,
And no bugle blast is blown.



They are marching yet in glory
Where Potomac's waters shine,
And the old camps tell the story
Of the heroes of the line;
By the peaceful winding river
Spectral sentries watch the foe,
And their challenge sounds forever
In the Land of Long Ago.

See! A line of Blue is marching,
There's a drum-call in the street,
And the heavens, overarching,
Seem the veterans to greet;
They are marching slowly, slowly,
As the flowers to them nod,
And their remnant grows more holy
As the years pass on to God.

From out the dim, dead distance
Charge the squadrons, Blue and Gray.
There is none to make resistance,
For they vanish like the spray;
Not a cry, no word is spoken,
Ghostly banners catch the breeze,
And the silence is unbroken
'Mong the tall and somber trees.

HOARSENESS

Relaxed vocal cords, irritation of the bronchial tubes, tickling, coughing spells, are relieved and remedied by

Hale's Honey of Horehound & Tar

the standard for throat affections, coughs and colds. Pleasant to take and acts quickly. Loosens the phlegm, strengthens the vocal cords and

CLEARS THE VOICE

ALL DRUGGISTS

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
For an Aching Tooth.

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Successor to Dr. Frank H. Rose, office over Mathers & March's store, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa—Feb. 1-07.

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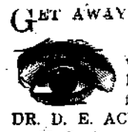
GET AWAY FROM THAT FROWN



That's what you do when you wear SO-EASY EYE GLASSES fitted by
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Special attention given to mild mental and nervous diseases and all chronic diseases.

Alcohol and All Drug Addictions Cured Speedily and Permanently and Without Suffering. Rupture Cured.

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When in need of high-class tailoring: We more than doubled our business last season. Our motto—the best is none too good for our customers, offering only the best of Foreign and Domestic Woolens in exclusive and smart styles, has proven a winner. Owing to the fact that we have no rent to pay, owning our store building, we are in a position to offer high-class tailoring at a price that invites your inspection.

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IN REAR OF THE POSTOFFICE BLOCK

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of the
NEW YORK WORLD

Pratically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly—No Other Newspaper in the World Gives so Much at so Low a Price.

This is a time of great events and you will want the news accurately and promptly. The Democrats, for the first time in 16 years, will have the Presidency and they will also control both branches of Congress. The political news is sure to be of most absorbing interest.

There is a great war in the Old World, and you may read of the ex[illegible] of the vast Turkish Empire in Europe, just as a few years ago you read how Spain lost her last foot of soil in America, after having ruled an empire of half the New World.

The World long since established a record for impartially, and anybody can afford its Thrice-a-Week edition. It comes every other day in the week except Sunday. It will be of [illegible] value to you now. The Thrice-a-Week World also abounds in strong features, serial stories, [illegible] markets, cartoons; in fact, everything that is to be found in a first-class daily.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1 00 [illegible] this paper for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled [illegible] W[illegible] are Gr[illegible] to [illegible]

FRAN

BY

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
O. IRWIN MYERS

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CHAPTER I.

A Knock at the Door.

Fran knocked at the front door. It was too dark for her to find the bell; however, had she found it, she would have knocked just the same.

At first, no one answered. That was not surprising, since everybody was supposed to be at the Union Camp-meeting that had been advertised for the last two months, and that any one in Littleburg should go visiting at half-past eight, and especially that any one should come knocking at the door of this particular house, was almost incredible.

No doubt that is why the young woman who finally opened the door—after Fran had subjected it to a second and more prolonged visitation of her small fist—looked at the stranger with surprise which was, in itself, reproof. The lady in the doorway believed herself confronted by a "camper"—one of those flitting birds of outer darkness who have no religion of their own, but who are always putting that of others to the proof.

The voice from the doorway was cool, impersonal, as if, by its very aloofness, it would push the wanderer away. "What do you want?"

"I want Hamilton Gregory," Fran answered promptly, without the slightest trace of embarrassment. "I'm told he lives here."

"Mr. Gregory"—offering the name with its title as a palpable rebuke—"lives here, but is not at home. What do you want, little girl?"

"Where is he?" Fran asked, undaunted.

"He is at the camp-meeting," the young woman answered reluctantly, irritated at opposition, and displeased with herself for being irritated. "What do you want with him? I will attend to whatever it is. I am acquainted with all of his affairs—I am his secretary."

"Where's that camp-meeting? How can I find the place?" was Fran's quick rejoinder. She could not explain the dislike rising within her. She was too young, herself, to consider the other's youth an advantage, but the beauty of the imperious woman in the doorway—why did it not stir her imagination?

Mr. Gregory's secretary reflected that, despite its seeming improbability, it might be important for him to see this queer creature who came to strange doors at night-time.

"If you will go straight down that road"—she pointed—"and keep on for about a mile and a half, you will come to the big tent. Mr. Gregory will be in the tent, leading the choir."

"All right." And turning her back on the door, Fran swiftly gained the front steps. Half-way down, she paused, and glanced over her thin shoulder. Standing thus, nothing was to be seen of her but a blurred outline, and the shining of her eyes.

"I guess," said Fran inscrutably, "you're not Mrs. Gregory."

"No," came the answer, with an almost imperceptible change of manner—a change as of gradual petrifaction, "I am not Mrs. Gregory." And with that the lady, who was not Mrs. Gregory, quietly but forcibly closed the door.

It was as if, with the closing of that

"I Guess," Said Fran Inscrutably, "You're Not Mrs. Gregory."

door, she would have shut Fran out of her life.

CHAPTER II.

A Disturbing Laugh.

The sermon was ended, the exhortation was at the point of loudest voice and most impassioned earnestness. A number of men, most of them young, thronged the footpath leading from the stiles to the tent. A few were smoking, all were waiting for the pretty girls to come forth from the Christian camp. Fran pushed her way among the idlers with admirable nonchalance, her sharp elbow ready for the first resistive pair of ribs.

The crowd outside did not argue a scarcity of seats under the canvas. Fran found a plank without a back loosely disposed, and entirely unoccupied. She seated herself, straight as an Indian, and with the air of being very much at ease.

The scene was new to her. More than a thousand villagers, ranged along a natural declivity, looked down upon the platform of an irregular plain. In front of the platform men and women were kneeling on the ground. Some were bareheaded, some were praying aloud; some were talking [illegible] Brother Clinton, can you get through to [illegible]

Brother Clinton shook his head.

Fran laughed aloud.

The evangelist had already turned to Hamilton Gregory as a signal for the hymn to be resumed, for sometimes singing helped them "through," but the sound of irreverent laughter chilled his blood. To his highly wrought, emotional nature, that sound of mirth came as the laughter of fiends over the tragedy of an immortal soul.

"Several times," he cried, with whitened face, "these services have been disturbed by the ungodly." He pointed an inflexible finger at Fran: "Yonder sits a little girl who should not have been allowed in this tent unaccompanied by her parents. Brethren! Too much is at stake, at moments like these, to shrink from heroic measures. Souls are here, waiting to be saved. Let the little girl be removed. Where are the ushers? I hope she will go without disturbance, but go she shall! Now, Brother Gregory, sing."

"Won't You Go With Me, Little Girl?"

As the song swept over the worshipers in a wave of pleading, such ushers as still remained held a brief consultation. The task assigned them did not seem included in their proper functions. Only one could be found to volunteer as policeman, and he only because the evangelist's determined eye and rigid arm had never ceased to indicate the disturber of the peace.

Fran was furious; her small white face seemed cut in stone as she stared at the evangelist. How could she have known she was going to laugh? Her tumultuous emotions, inspired by the sight of Hamilton Gregory, might well have found expression in some other way. That laugh had been as a darting of tongue-flame directed against the armored Christian soldier whose face was so spiritually beautiful, whose voice was so eloquent.

Fran was suddenly aware of a man pausing irresolutely at the end of the plank that held her erect. Without turning her head, she asked in a rather spiteful voice, "Are you the sheriff?"

He spoke with conciliatory persuasiveness: "Won't you go with me, little girl?"

Fran turned impatiently to glare at the usher.

He was a fine young fellow of perhaps twenty-four, tall and straight, clean and wholesome. His eyes were sincere and earnest yet they promised much in the way of sunny smiles—at the proper time and place. His mouth was frank, his forehead open, his shoulders broad.

Fran rose as swiftly as if a giant had lifted her to her feet. "Come on, then," she said in a tone somewhat smothered. She climbed over the "stringer" at the end of her plank, and marched behind the young man as if oblivious of devouring eyes.

As they passed the last pole that supported a gasolene-burner, Fran glanced up shyly from under her broad hat. The light burned red upon the young usher's face, and there was [illegible] in the crimson glow, or in the face, that made her feel like crying, just because—or so she fancied—it revived the recollection of her loneliness. And as she usually did what she felt like doing, she cried, silently, as she followed the young man out beneath the stars.

CHAPTER III.

On the Foot-Bridge.

To the young usher, the change of scene was rather bewildering. His eyes were still full of the light from gasolene-burners, his ears still rang with the confusion of tent-noise into which entered the prolonged monotones of inarticulate groanings, and the explosive suddenness of seemingly irreverent Amens.

Nothing just then mattered except the saving of souls. Having faithfully attended the camp-meeting for three weeks he found other interests blotted out. The village as a whole had given itself over to religious ecstasy. Those who had professed their faith left no stone unturned in leading others to the altar, as if life could not resume its routine until the unconverted were brought to kneel at the evangelist's feet.

As Abbott Ashton reflected that, because of this young girl with the mocking laugh, he was losing the climacteric expression of the three-weeks' campaign, his displeasure grew. Within him was an undefined thought vibration akin to surprise, caused by the serenity of the hushed sky. Was it not incongruous that the heavens should be so peaceful with their quiet star beacons, while man was exerting himself to the utmost of gesture and noise to glorify the Maker of that calm canopy? From the weather-stained canvas rolled the warning, not unmusically:

"We reap what we sow,
We reap what we sow."

Above the tide of melody, the voice of the evangelist rose in a scream, appalling in its agony—"Oh, men and women, why will you die, why will you die?"

But the stars, looking down at the silent earth, spoke not of death, spoke only as stars, seeming to say, "Here are April days, dear old earth, balmy springtime and [illegible] harvest before us!—What merry nights we shall pass together!" The earth [illegible] with a sudden [illegible]

At the stile where the footpath from the tent ended, Abbott paused. Why should he go further? The scoffer, the one false note in the meeting's harmony, had been silenced. "There," he said, showing the road. His tone was final. It meant, "Depart."

Fran spoke in a choking voice, "I'm afraid." It was not until then, that he knew she had been crying, for not once had he looked back. That she should cry, changed everything.

"I am so little," Fran said plaintively, "and the world is so large."

Abbott stood irresolute. To take Fran back to the tent would destroy the influence, but it seemed inhuman to send her away. He temporized rather weakly, "But you came here alone."

"But I'm not going away alone," said Fran. Her voice was still damp, but she had kept her resolution dry.

In the gloom, he vainly sought to discern her features. "Whose little girl are you?" he asked, not without an accent of gentle commiseration.

Fran, one foot on the first step of the stile, looked up at him; the sudden flare of a torch revealed the sorrow in her eyes. "I am nobody's little girl," she answered plaintively.

Her eyes were so large, and so soft and dark, that Abbott was glad she was only a child of fourteen or fifteen, perhaps. Her face was so strangely eloquent in its yearning for something quite beyond his comprehension, that he decided, then and there, to be her friend. The unsteady light prevented definite perception of her face. There was, in truth, an element of charm in all he could discern of the girl. Possibly the big hat helped to conceal or accentuate at any rate, the effect was somewhat elfish. As for those great and luminously black eyes, he could not for the life of him have said what he saw in them to set his blood tingling with a feeling of protecting tenderness. Possibly it was her trust in him, for as he gazed into the earnest eyes of Fran, it was like looking into a clear pool to see oneself.

"Nobody's little girl?" he repeated inexpressibly touched that it should be so. What a treasure somebody was denied! "Are you a stranger in the town?"

"Never been here before," Fran answered mournfully.

"But why did you come?"

"I came to find Hamilton Gregory."

The young man was astonished. "Didn't you see him in the tent, leading the choir?"

"He has a house in town," Fran said timidly. "I don't want to bother him while he is in his religion. I want to wait for him at his house. Oh," she added earnestly, "if you would only show me the way."

Just as if she did not know the way!

Abbott Ashton was now completely at her mercy. "So you know Brother Gregory, do you?" he asked, as he led her over the stiles and down the wagon-road.

"Never saw him in my life," Fran replied casually. She knew how to say it prohibitively, but she purposely left the bars down, to find out if the young man was what she hoped.

And he was. He did not ask a question. They sought the grass-grown path bordering the dusty road; as they ascended the hill that shut out a view of the village, to their ears came the sprightly Twentieth Century hymn. What change had come over Ashton that the song now seemed as strangely out of keeping as had the peacefulness of the April night, when he first left the tent? He felt the prick of remorse because in the midst of nature, he had so soon forgotten about souls.

Fran caught the air and softly sang—"We reap what we sow—"

"Don't!" he reproved her. "Child, that means nothing to you."

"Yes, it does, too," she returned rather impudently. She continued to sing and hum until the last note was smothered in her little nose. Then he spoke: "However—it means a different thing to me from what it means to the choir."

He looked at her curiously, "How different?" he smiled.

"To me, it means that we really do reap what we sow, and that if you've done something very wrong in the past—ugh! Better look out—trouble's coming. That's what the song means to me."

"And will you kindly tell me what it means to the choir?"

"Yes, I tell you what it means to the choir. It means sitting on benches and singing, after a sermon; and it means a tent, and a great evangelist and a celebrated soloist—and then going home to act as if it wasn't so."

Abbott was not only astonished, but pained. Suddenly he had lost "Nobody's little girl" to be confronted by an elfish spirit of mischief. He asked with constraint, "Did this critical attitude make you laugh out, in the tent?"

"I wouldn't tell you why I laughed," Fran declared, "for a thousand dollars. And I've seen more than that in my day."

They walked on. He was silent, she impenetrable. At last she said, in a changed voice, "My name's Fran. What's yours?"

He laughed boyishly. "Mine's Abbott."

His manner made her laugh sympathetically. It was just the manner she liked best—gay, frank, and a little mischievous. "Abbott?" she repeated, "well—is that all?"

"Ashton is the balance; Abbott Ashton. And yours?"

"The rest of mine is Nonpareil—funny name, isn't it?—Fran Nonpareil. It means Fran, the small type; or Fran who's unlike everybody else; or—Oh, there are lots of meanings to me. Some find one, some another, some never understand."

It was because Abbott Ashton was touched that he spoke lightly:

"What a very young Nonpareil to be wandering about the world, all by yourself!"

She was grateful for his raillery. "How young do you think?"

"Let me see. Hum! You are only—about—" She laughed mirthfully at his air of preparative [illegible] "Fran! thirteen fourteen, [illegible] you are [illegible]

ing in the dark when the moon's shining."

Fran was gleeful. "All right," she cried in one of her childish tones, shrill, fresh, vibratory—with the music of innocence.

By this time they had reached the foot-bridge that spanned the deep ravine. Here the wagon-road made its crossing of a tiny stream, by slipping under the foot-bridge, some fifteen feet below. On the left lay straggling Littleburg with its four or five hundred houses, faintly twinkling, and beyond the meadows on the right, a fringe of woods started up as if it did not belong there, but had come to be seen, while above the woods swung the big moon with Fran on the foot-bridge to shine for.

Fran's hat dangled idly in her hand as she drew herself with backward movement upon the railing. The moonlight was full upon her face; so was the young man's gaze. One of her feet found, after leisurely exploration, a down-slanting board upon the edge of which she pressed her heel for support. The other foot swayed to and fro above the flooring, while a little hand on either side of her gripped the top rail.

"Here I am," she said, shaking back rebellious hair.

Abbott Ashton studied her with grave deliberation—it is doubtful if he had ever before so thoroughly enjoyed his duties as usher. He pronounced judicially, "You are older than you look."

"Yes," Fran explained, "my experience accounts for that. I've had lots."

Abbott's lingering here beneath the

"Who's Little Girl Are You?"

moon when he should have been hurrying back to the tent, showed how unequally the good things of life experience, for instance—are divided. "You are sixteen," he hazarded, conscious of a strange exhilaration.

Fran dodged the issue behind a smile—"And I don't think you are so awfully old."

Abbott was brought to himself with a jolt that threw him hard upon self-consciousness. "I am superintendent of the public school." The very sound of the words rang as a warning, and he became preternaturally solemn.

"Goodness!" cried Fran, considering his grave mouth and thoughful eyes, "does it hurt that bad?"

Abbott smiled. All the same, the position of superintendent must not be bartered away for the transitory pleasures of a boot-bridge. "We had better hurry, if you please," he said gravely.

"I am so afraid of you," murmured Fran. "But I know the meeting will last a long time yet. I'd hate to have to wait long at Mr. Gregory's with that disagreeable lady who isn't Mrs. Gregory."

Abbott was startled. Why did she thus designate Mr. Gregory's secretary? He looked keenly at Fran, but she only said plaintively:

"Can't we stay here?"

He was disturbed and perplexed. It was as if a fitting shadow from some unformed cloud of thought-mist had fallen upon the every-day world out of his subconsciousness. Why did this stranger speak of Miss Grace Noir as the "lady who isn't Mrs. Gregory?" The young man at times had caught himself thinking of her in just that way.

School superintendents do not enjoy being mystified. "Really," Abbott de-

"Goodness!" Cried Fran, "Does It Hurt That Bad?"

clared abruptly, "I must go back to the meeting."

Fran had heard enough about his leaving her. She decided to stop that once and for all. "If you go back, I go, too!" she said conclusively. She gave him a look to show that she meant it then became all humility.

"Please don't be cross with little Nonpareil," she coaxed. "Please don't want to go back to that meeting. Please don't want to leave me. You are so learned and old and so strong—you don't care why a little girl laughs."

(To Be Continued.)

Value of Separator.

The separator not only saves more of the butter fat and makes it easier to make good butter, but also makes the care of the milk and the churning easier. It leaves the skim milk in better condition for feeding to calves or pigs.

To Make the Hair Healthy.

If you want to keep your hair in a healthy condition be careful always to use a clean hairbrush. Many bad cases of dandruff are due to carelessness in this matter. Directly the brush begins to look grimy wash it in soda and water. Have the water nearly boiling and put it with the bristles. Be careful that the back of the brush does not get wet, as it ruins the polish. When quite clean rinse in warm water, then let it stand for ten minutes in clean cold water and leave it in the air to dry. Don't put the brush to dry in the sun or too near the fire or the bristles will turn yellow. If the back has been damped rub it with sweet oil, then polish.

To keep the hair bright and glossy few better methods exist than that of ventilation. The treatment should be practiced for five minutes each day, night and morning. The tresses should be separated one by one and shaken gently and slowly, so that the air may penetrate between the strands. If a maid's help is obtainable a still better result can be secured, the attendant fanning the air gently on to the hair with the right hand while supporting one lock at a time with the other.

Alloys of Gold and Iron.

Iron and gold when melted together may be mixed in various proportions, and hardened or crystallized. Alloys containing 10 per cent. of gold are harder than pure iron, but as the proportion of gold increases above that amount, the alloy becomes softer. Silver and iron do not form alloys.

Prepared for the Offerings.

A Kansas City druggist tells that a wealthy man came into his store Sunday morning and, throwing a dime on the showcase, said: "Give me two nickels for that, please?" "Going to try a slot machine?" asked the druggist, pleasantly. "No," replied the wealthy man, "I'm going to church."

For Sale.

The residence of the late Sarah M. Billings on Main street, Wellsboro, Pa., a large 12-room house with all modern improvements.
FRANK A. SEARS, Executor
March 6, 1913-3m. Dundee, N. Y.

Span of Horses for Sale.

Pair of 4-year-old black mares, well matched, weight about 2,000 pounds, kind and gentle and well broken, are offered for sale.
E. M. HART,
May 15-tf. R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.

Live Stock Wanted

At the stock yards in Wellsboro. Highest market price paid for veal calves, hogs, lambs, bologna cows and beef cattle. Next shipment June 7th.
LOUIS KENDRICK,
R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.
Farmers' Phone 11 AA.
Or J. H. HOWE, Tioga, Pa.—Feb. 20-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration have been duly granted by the Register of Wills upon the estate of CHARLES H. ROBERTS, late of Wellsboro, county, State of Pennsylvania, deceased, to the undersigned and all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to James B. Roberts, of Wellsboro, and all persons having any legal claims against or demand upon said estate, should make the same duly authenticated, without delay.
L. S. ROBERTS,
Administrator,
May 1, 1913-6t. Elmira, N. Y.

Proclamation in Divorce.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. To MARY E. GREEN, greeting: Whereas, J. W. Green did on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1913, prefer his petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Mary E. Green. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said county, on the fourth Monday of June next, to answer the petition or libel of the said J. W. Green, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said J. W. Green, your husband, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made are provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable David Cameron, President Judge of our said Court at Wellsboro, the 13th day of May A. D. 1913. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary. LYMAN D. GOODSPEED, Sher'ff.
May 22, 1913-4t.

Guardian's Private Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned, J. H. Merritt, Guardian of Lillian M. Losey, a minor child of James T. Losey, late of Nelson borough, deceased, will present his petition to the Orphans' Court of Tioga county on the 11th DAY of JUNE, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m., for an order of said Court, authorizing him to sell at a private sale to Mary L. Brown for the sum of five hundred ($500.00) dollars, the interest of the said minor in a lot of land in Nelson borough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, described as follows:

Bounded north by lands of C. B. Lugg and the Cowanesque river; east by lands of C. B. Lugg, lands of the estate of J. D. Campbell, deceased, and lands of the estate of Norman Preston, deceased; south by the public road known as the Thornbottom road and west by lands of Fred D. Selph and the Cowanesque river. Containing five (5 acres of land, more or less.

Also, another lot situate in said Nelson borough described as follows: Bounded on the north by the Cowanesque river; on the east by lands of A. M. Finch; south by the road known as the Thornbottom road, and west by lands of J. D. Campbell's estate. Containing two (2) acres of land, more or less. The interest therein of said minor child being an equal undivided one third interest therein. J. H. MERRITT,
May 22-3t. Guardian of Lillian M. Losey.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate

Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held on the 29th day of April, 1913, in and for the county of Tioga, Charles L. Kenyon, administrator of the estate of Charles Henry Bollen, late of Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, deceased, made petition praying said court to authorize him, the said administrator, to sell at private sale the lands hereinafter described, to Fred W. Lent, for the sum of $3,000 (offered by him,) for the purpose of paying the debts of the said decedent, his funeral expenses and the expenses of the administration of his estate; and on the same day, the Court fixed the SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as the time of final hearing, and the said land is described as follows:

1. All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land situate in the borough of Osceola, in the county of Tioga, and in the State of Pennsylvania, bounded northerly by the State of New York; easterly by lands of the estate of James F. Weeks, deceased, southerly by lands of the late Mary E. Porter, deceased (formerly of the Billings estate) and westerly by lands formerly owned by the Union Tanning Company, but since conveyed to Charles Henry Bollen; said lot hereby described contains about seventy-five acres of land, be the same more or less.

2. Also all that other lot, tract or parcel of land situate in the borough of Osceola, in the county of Tioga, and in the State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake between lots numbers six and seven of the Silas Billings tract, on the New York State line running west one hundred and two (102) rods on the said State line; thence south one hundred and sixty rods to a stake; thence east on the north line of the second line of lot number eight (98) rods; thence north to the Bolkley brook road; thence east along said road four rods; thence north to the place of beginning, containing about one hundred acres of land, and being the same lands conveyed to Robert C. Baker by the Union Tanning Company by deed dated April 16, 1895.

That the two lots of land form one body of land or farm. Now, therefore, all creditors of the said decedent, Charles Henry Bollen, and all parties interested as heir, devisee or intending purchaser are hereby notified and warned to appear in the said court of Wellsboro, on the SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as aforesaid, and object to the said proposed sale to the said Fred W. Lent, for the sum of $3,000, and offer to give security a substantial person [illegible] a higher price than the said $3,000, therein or making advance [illegible] the said sale.
CHARLES L. KENYON,
Administrator of the Estate of Charles Henry Bollen, late of Osceola, Pa., Tioga Co., Pa.
[illegible]

TIME FOR SPRAYING

¶ Every agricultural authority in the world says that proper spraying of fruit trees is a paying investment. The results from scientific spraying have in many instances been truly marvelous. The cost is so small in comparison with results that it deserves a trial by all owners of fruit time.

We carry in stock a full line of the standard material for spraying Sulphur, Lime, Blue Vitrol, Formaldhyd in any quantity.

RAY E. HOWD = Corner Drug Store

Dainty Women Prefer It

The daintiest and sweetest odor imaginable is imparted to the face and body by

Rexall Violet Talcum Powder

Its use is the refinement of daintesss. Its soft, clinging qualities and subtle, lingering odor make it a favorite with all who have ever used it. We know you will like it.

PRICE, 25 CENTS

H. L. Blatchley
Druggist

Clear Body Maple Wood

Every stick from live timber and every stick Maple. Fourteen inches in length.

$1.75 per cord delivered.

Geo. M. Spalding

L. H. KLOCK
INSURANCE
FOR THE DISCRIMINATING

J. E. BENJAMIN
Eyesight Specialist
Farmers' Phone, 31 B. WELLSBORO, PA.

Local Notices.

Piano Tuning.—Tuning and repairing. Leave orders at Fullwood's music store, opposite the Presbyterian church. CHARLES FISCHLER.

Washington Tour, June 9th, via "The Reading." All expenses included. $18.10 from Williamsport. 6.45 a. m. train from Wellsboro connects with special at Williamsport. Address G. O. Roper, D. P. A., Williamsport, Pa.—May 15–3t.

The New Tinshop, No. 19, East avenue, to introduce its work, will do the first six jobs of spouting or roofing, or galvanized work, at a real substantial reduction below a living price. Call or drop James Cockburn a card to call. No charge for estimates. Years of city experience. Farmers' Phone.—May 22–4t.

Progressive Club Meeting.—There will be a meeting at the Court House in Wellsboro on Saturday, May 31st, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a permanent Progressive Club. All persons believing in the principles of the National Progressive Party as represented by the Washington Party in Pennsylvania are invited to attend.

T. A. CRICHTON,
Chairman County Committee.

Stop Stamping Arrival of Mail.

Last week Postmaster Champaign received an order to discontinue putting the regular post office receiving stamp on the back of envelopes and mail. The familiar bars and circular inscription telling the time of arrival of the mail will be seen no longer across the back of the envelopes and other mail with the exception of registered and transient letters. The order is issued as a means of saving much time and money in the post offices of the country.

It will mean a saving of many hours at the local post office each day besides saving a considerable amount of money. The order takes effect immediately.

—The [illegible] Times and the Gazette [illegible] for $2.00.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

New Advertisements.

Saturday Special Bernkopf's.
Borough Taxes A. J. Shattuck.
Notice Estate of Andrew J. Browne.
Summer Hardware Gardner & Walz.
The Stylecraft Store—Mathers & March.
Spectacles on Trial—Dr. P. R. Fullwood.
"Why Not Learn Why?" L. B. Finkelstein.
Sheriff's Sales Lyman D. Goodspeed, Sheriff.

Late Local Brevities.

Memorial Day to-morrow.

—Progressive Club meeting Saturday evening.

—A. M. VanZile, of Osceola, was in town yesterday.

—Miss Emma Scott is visiting relatives at Mansfield.

—School will close next week for the summer vacation.

—A son was born Monday to Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Shaw.

—The ice wagon was out Monday for the first time this season.

—Mrs. N. T. French, of Middlebury, was a visitor in town yesterday.

—Rev. F. P. Simmons will deliver the Memorial Day address at Westfield.

—Mrs. W. C. Warner, of Elmira, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. H. Foster Bush.

—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Price visited relatives and friends in Elmira last week.

—Mrs. Frank Sears, of Dundee, N. Y., is the guest of Miss Gertrude Sears.

—Peter E. Jackson has opened a blacksmith shop on his lot on Pearl street.

—Postoffice Inspector Joseph Gartland spent Sunday in town with his family.

—Miss Sarah Keagle, of Avis, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles M. Elliott.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tipple, of Fredonia, N. Y., are visiting relatives in town.

—Mrs. Maggie Goodreau, of Tiadaghton, is visiting relatives at West Point, N. Y.

—Mrs. H. E. Goodwin, of Philadephia, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. B. Young.

—Miss Florence Wetmore, of Elmira, is viting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Wetmore.

—Interesting reading matter pertaining to Memorial Day will be found on page three.

—The stores will be closed to-morrow afternoon during the exercises at the Auditorium.

—Mrs. George Mackey and her two daughters, of Ithaca, N. Y., are visiting relatives in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond left Monday for a week's visit with relatives at Bath, Maine.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Signor, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Signor.

—Mrs. Mary Bernard has returned from Erie for a month's visit at her old home on Brewery lane.

—A deer was seen in the barn yard of W. L. Saxbury in Catlin Hollow last Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Coles, of Stony Fork, are visiting relatives and friends at Binghamton, N. Y.

—Mrs. Charles Lutes, of Fredonia, Kansas, arrived here last week to spend the summer with relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Smith, of Elmira, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Smith's brother, W. R. Burden.

—Messrs. E. D. Welliver and Jacob Mast, of Morris, were among the callers at the Gazette office on Monday.

—Mrs. William B. Calkins, of Elmira, was the guest of Mrs. M. B. Warriner, of Hastings street, last week.

—Frank Packard, of Elmira, visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Hall, on Meade street, last week.

—A business man from Greene, N. Y., came here last week to purchase a buggy from the Wellsboro Carriage Company.

—Mrs. F. A. Deans and Mrs. Lloyd Smith entertained the West End Bridge Club at their cottages on Pine creek last Friday.

—Leon Petit has secured employment with the Bell Telephone Company. He has gone to Mansfield for a few weeks.

—An illustrated war story by William L. Shearer, Esq., of this borough, was printed in Sunday's issue of the North American.

—William Kizer and Miss Mary J Riffle, both of Knoxville, were married on Tuesday at the Baptist parsonage by Rev. Claude G. Langford.

—Several large gaily colored and attractive iron signs have been erected by Landlord Coles at the intersection of the principal thoroughfares entering town.

—The body of the little two-year-old daughter of Mrs. R. E. Gambell, of Vineland, N. J., formerly of this borough, was brought here for burial last Friday.

—Here's a hint for housewives: When boiling cabbage always place a pound of limburger cheese in the oven and let it bake, and the unpleasant odor of the cabbage will not be detected.

—Last Saturday afternoon Miss Bessie Patterson, a young lady employed at the skewer factory, had the thumb of her left hand taken off at the first joint by coming in contact with the saw of the pointing machine.

—Mrs. Thomas Brown, mother of Willard Brown, of this borough, who her sister, near Buffalo, has been removed to the home of her son, Fred Brown, in Corning.

—Mr. Dimmick, the caretaker at the club houses on Pine creek, has a pheasant setting on a nest of eggs. The bird has been enclosed in a fence of wire netting and appears to be quite tame, permitting Mr. Dimmick to caress it.

—Lynn Allen, son of E. R. Allen, was taken to the Danville asylum last Thursday by County Commissioners' Clerks Doumaux and Dartt. Allen had been an inmate of the institution before, being released on parole several months ago.

—Miss Ada Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Brooks, who has been teaching school at Chautauqua, N. Y., the past year, has accepted a position as teacher of English and German in the High School at Bolivar, N. Y., for next year.

—James Morris, of this borough, and Miss Alta Stocum, of Wellsboro Junction, were married Tuesday morning at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Clarence Apgar, on Grant street. Mr. and Mrs. Morris left on the afternoon train for a short wedding trip to Buffalo and Fredonia, N. Y.

—Harry E. Bodine, a Wellsboro boy, secretary of the Clearfield Chamber of Commerce, announces that that organization will endeavor to have a Pullman car traversing the State from Philadelphia to Pittsburg named Clearfield, in honor of that town.

—Leon N. Swope, of Wellsboro, and Miss Jennie N. Patmore, of Middletown, N. Y., were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loren Lester in Elmira last Wednesday evening by Rev. M. G. Smith, an uncle of the groom. The bride was prettily gowned in white and the ring ceremony was used. They will reside with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen L. Swope, of this borough.

—Marguerite, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Benjamin, who had been a patient at the Blossburg Hospital for two weeks, was taken last Thursday to the hospital of the Pennsylvania University, where she underwent an operation for an abscess in her head. She is reported to be getting along nicely and the chances are favorable for a complete recovery.

—There will be a grand conclave of Tioga county Masons in this borough next Tuesday evening, the local lodge having invited all the members of the Masonic lodges in the county to attend their next regular meeting. A banquet will be served the visitors after the meeting and a large number of Masons are expected to attend. The banquet will be served under the direction of Caterer Vosburg, of Mansfield.

—Members of Cook Post and the Woman's Relief Corps attended the memorial services at St. Paul's church last Sunday. An able and interesting address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the rector, Rev. Frederick Diehl. The Grand Army men, together with members of the Women's Relief Corps, occupied a block of seats reserved for them in the center of the church.

—A slick swindler successfully worked a large number of people on Main street Tuesday, circus day. He represented himself as an agent for Rural Life, a farm paper published at Rochester. He charged 98 cents for the paper and as a premium for cash payment he gave a fake "fountain pen," practically of no use or value. As usual a large number of suckers bit at the proposition. It was highly amusing to witness the hearty handshake given by the swindler to the victim when he secured the "coin of the realm."

—John W. Smith, aged 54 years, died at his home on West Main street Sunday morning after a prolonged illness, death resulting from a stroke of apoplexy which he suffered last September. He was a prosperous and successful farmer and had resided in this section all his life. Besides his widow he is survived by two sons—Jesse and Leland Smith; also by his mother, three brothers and three sisters, Charles, Frank and Henry Smith, of Delmar; Mrs. W. D. Reese, of Catlin Hollow; Mrs. Frances Seamans, of Watkins, N. Y., and Mrs. Katie Painter, of Elmira, N. Y. Funeral services were held from the house Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. C. G. Langford officiating.

A Matrimonial Pitfall.

The Covington school board hire teachers June 5. If it wasn't for a rumor that is prevalent up and down the Tioga valley, we would advise hiring the same old bunch. The rumor is that the four lady teachers are to get married this summer, and if this is a fact (and outward appearances point that way) Prof. Marvin will have to break in a new lot. They're all good teachers, any way, and as the old proverb goes, "be careful about trading off; a fifty dollar job for a twenty-five dollar man." Many a poor girl has done this.—Covington Sun.

NO JURORS FOR FIRST WEEK.

But Little Business of Importance Transacted—Divorce Matters.

Inasmuch as there were no important cases for disposition at the first or criminal week of the May term of court, the majority having been settled or continued, Judge Cameron deemed it inexpedient to put the county to the expense of bringing the jurors here to dispose of the few trivial causes remaining, and for that reason directed Sheriff Goodspeed early last week to notify them not to come.

The Court reached this conclusion after consultation with District Attorney Green and other members of the bar interested in matters pending. Accordingly, when court convened at two o'clock on Monday afternoon there was an unusually light attendance, there being few present excepting the local attorneys and the constables, this being the regular day for the latter to make their returns to the Court, draw their $3.00 and mileage and go home.

Judge Cameron made a minute examination of each return, suggesting such corrections as were needed and strenuously urging the constables to be vigilant and to faithfully carry out each and every clause pertaining to their duties and upon which they make a sworn return.

The time of the court up to adjournment, on Monday evening, and all day Tuesday was taken up with the disposition of the regular routine business. Many small matters of no public interest were disposed of and a considerable amount of Orphan's Court business transacted.

Hearings were had in the following divorce matters and a decree awarded in each case: Laura B. Smith vs. Charles B. Smith; Loring M. Foulke vs. Helen E. Foulke; Cecil B. Wheeler vs. Jennie Wheeler.

Upon the petition of a majority of taxpayers of Nelson township, a decree of Court was entered changing the name of said township to "Elkland township."

James Pedalty, of Morris Run who has been in jail here for some time, came into court and entered his own recognizance for his appearance at the September term. He was charged with stealing a pick from one of his colleagues in the Morris Run mines. When brought into court Mr. Pedalty stated that his trouble all arose from drink and he faithfully promised Judge Cameron to abstain from the use of intoxicants in the future if allowed to go. However, circus day was too much for him and yesterday morning, visibly intoxicated, he was again brought before the Court and remanded to jail until he becomes sober, when his case will be disposed of.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recent Changes in Ownership of Tioga County Property.

Westfield township Jas. H Mack and wife to David Tremain; 4 acres, $150.

Delmar—Dewitt D. Stubbs to Fannie Niver; 12 acres, $250.

Nelson borough—Samuel C. Hazlett and wife to John A. Schultz and wife; 120 acres.

Richmond—J. L. Moore and wife to L. P. Wheeler; lot, $40.

Richmond—M. H. Fralic and wife, et al., to L. P. Wheeler; ½ acre, $100.

Morris—Isaac Anderson and wife to Eldora E. Wheeler; lot, $1.

Lawrence—Emmett A. Butler and wife to Leroy Baker; 100 acres, $3,000.

Mansfield—Thos. H. Bailey to Byron Bartlett and wife; lot, $1,000.

Covington township—Sherman H. Ridge and wife to Fred P. Youmans and wife; 126 acres, $3,000.

Ward—R. D. Pepper and wife to J. J. Arnold; 88 acres, $442.50.

Ward—J. J. Arnold to Catherine Wightman; 88 acres, $300.

Gaines—Jessie K. Beach and husband to Lena Elizabeth Kohler; lot.

Clymer—Adelbert E. Allen and wife to F. Frank Morton; 1 acre, $7,500.

Middlebury—Charles E. West and wife to Newell Houghtaling; 48 acres, $1,400.

Union—Francis Moyer and wife to Matilda Harrer; 4 acres, $1,000.

Elkland—Henry H. Proctor and wife, et al., to Justina Freeburg; lot, $150.

Tioga township—Charles T. Godden and wife, et al., to Raymond L. Tongue; 2½ acres, $600.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Watkins, of Covington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maud Claire, to S. Price Longstreet, son of Prof. and Mrs. W. R. Longstreet, of Mansfield. The wedding will take place next month.

Spectacles on Trial

Wear our spectacles one week. If satisfied pay; if not return them. You pay nothing until you are satisfied the glasses fit perfectly.

No matter who has formerly made your spectacles, we will test your eyes, make you a pair of glasses, permit you to wear them for one week without paying one cent in advance. If you are not satisfied that they are the best fitting glasses you have ever worn, return them and they will cost you nothing.

Dr. P. R. Fullwood
MECHANOTHERAPIST
EYE SIGHT SPECIALIST
Crafton St., WELLSBORO
ALSO BLOSSBURG, PA.

Wellsboro, Saturday and Monday. Blossburg, Tuesday & Wednesday.

NEEDS MISSIONARIES.

"Girl in African Jungle Is Safer Than on the Streets of New York."

"Broadway needs missionaries far more than do the savages of 'Hells Playground' on the African west coast," declared Miss Ida Vera Simmon, of Pittsburg, who returned to New York last week after being the first white woman to penetrate the jungle on the west coast of Africa.

"A young girl is really safer in the African jungle than she is on the streets of New York," Miss Simonton said. "Here temptations lurk on every corner. Human cobras are always watching. Industrial octopuses are ready to coil.

"Life along the Congo is a battle with wild beasts, savage tribes and diseases. Here we defend ourselves against automobiles, trolley cars, gossip, food thieves, rent thieves and a dozen other kinds.

"The good men and women missionaries who go to Africa to help the savage, where no help avails, are needed right here where their sacrifice would bear fruit.

"The savage does not need houses to shelter him or cultivated products to nourish him. Lavish nature and torrid heat have made him an improvident animal, sensual and lazy. The negro savage is best let alone.

"The so-called civilized, christianized savage is to be feared. To try to live on brotherly terms with him is demoralizing to him. Highly imitative, he takes on all the vices of the white man and none of his virtues. He returns to his bush town, disseminating the bad, never the good. This all applies to the native woman as well as to the native man."

Miss Simonton was asked if she would ever return to Africa.

"Never!" she exclaimed with decision in her blue eyes. "New York is barbaric enough for me in future."

Washington Tour, June 9th, via "The Reading." All expenses included. $18.10 from Williamsport. 6.45 a. m. train from Wellsboro connects with special at Williamsport. Address G. O. Roper, D. P. A., Williamsport, Pa.—May 15–3t.

—The project of establishing an auto bus line between Blossburg and Arnot and Blossburg and Morris Run is being considered by the Blossburg Business Men's Association.

HOT BISCUIT,

hot cakes, made with ROYAL Baking Powder are delicious, healthful and easily made.

Don't Be Classed as a Dead-Head.

There is one point that the subscriber who is in arrears for subscription to a newspaper ought to think of but who seemingly does not, and that is the standing he assumes before the Postal Department. It is that of a dead-head and nothing more. It isn't the publisher that the postoffice is getting after, but the subscriber himself, in the fact that the Postal Department refuses longer to carry the newspaper to him the same as to his neighbor who pays for his reading, and by its action places him among an inferior citizenry as not worthy of postal consideration.

This act on the part of the Postal Department in no way relieves the subscriber of the indebtedness, in fact subjects him to the immediate action of the law for the indebtedness. In another way the publisher is favored and that by permitting him to charge a delinquent subscriber for the cost of transportation of the paper to him instead of paying it himself as previous to the stigma being placed upon the subscriber.

It seems to the writer that every subscriber who has intelligence enough to desire to read a newspaper would and should have the necessary pride to promptly get out of such a stigmatized class.

—H. L. Crawford, formerly of Muncy, is the new landlord of the Park Hotel at Tioga. He took possession of the property last Friday.

The "Nagging" Habit.

As a rule, women are more unselfish than men, but very often they lack the right kind of consideration for their husbands. They will treasure up all the cares and worriments of the day for their husband's ears when they come home at night, probably feeling weary and tired. If the husband appears unsympathetic, the wife will imagine herself a much injured person. Then follows "the little rifte in the lute" that destroy the sweet harmony of the home. The woman who makes her home happy and who is always pleasing in her husband's eye is the one who exercises those two indispensible qualities, tact and cheerfulness. Speaking mildly, the woman who "nags" has precious little loveliness in her character. Her husband deserves the greatest sympathy, for certainly the man with the "nagging" wife has an unhappy lot. A woman is only increasing her husband's faults when she is forever depicting them to him. One sweet quality in a woman will do more good than any number of reprovals.—Ex.

—The rains of last week were welcomed most eagerly by the farmers to whom they were a blessing. The ground was too hard to plow before the rains, but now it has been put into splendid shape and the crops which were in the soil have shown a remarkable improvement in the last five days due to the drenching and loosening of ground.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

Will Demonstrate to You the Need of a Savings Account

Accident Sickness Old Age

One of these will surely overtake you and what a comforter our Saving Pass Book would be with your name entered therein.

IT DRAWS **3½%** COMPOUND INTEREST

THE ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN TIOGA COUNTY

Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

The Style Craft Store

CREPES : CREPES : CREPES

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM? They are among the most popular materials for summer wear. Never have they been so beautiful nor the assortment so large. Crepes for evening gowns, Crepes for afternoon gowns, Crepes for Negligee, Crepes for Kimonas, and Crepes for Underwear.

In the Beautiful Plain Crepes

For evening wear we are showing the following colors: pink, light blue, lavender, grey, red, tan, green and Copenhagen.

For afternoon wear—Crepes with the white grounds strewn with the daintiest of flowers. Striped Crepes in pink and white, blue and white, and lavender and white.

The plain white Crepes and the beautiful Embroidered Crepes.

For Kimonas we have twelve beautiful figured patterns. Six patterns in the Serpentine Crepe and six in the Crepe Plisse. Our line of plain Crepes is also complete.

For Underwear we have the fine unfinished Crepes in white and colors.

Plan for an easy summer.

Remember, Crepes require no ironing.

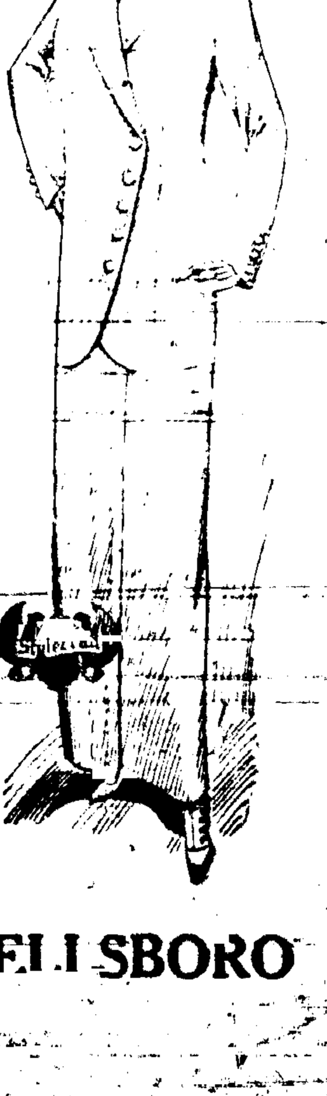
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts

A Splendid Collection of New Tailored Skirts Awaits Your Inspection.

We have a complete assortment of fabrics, styles and prices for you to choose from, in both wool and cotton.

We want every woman to turn these skirts inside out and see how they are made. We expect your approval. We'll appreciate your criticism.

Cotton Skirts, $1.00 to $7.00
Wool Skirts, 3.50 to 12.00



Ready-to-Wear Department

In Suits we have some wonderful values to offer. WE HAVE PICKED A FEW SPECIALS AT A GREAT BARGAIN. If you are in need of a good suit for a litte money this is your opportunity.

$10.00 Assortment

One Tan Serge .... size 14
One Navy Serge .... size 40
One Grey Mixture .... size 36
One Grey Mixture .... size 39
One Wine Serge .... size 14
One Tan Mixture .... size 34

$16.50 Assortment

One Grey Whip Cord .... size 16
One Black and White Whip Cord .... size 38
One New Brown Serge .... size 34
One Tan and White Stripe, size 36
One White Serge .... size 16
One Black and White Stripe, size 36

MATHERS & MARCH, WELLSBORO

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

FRANK CONEVERY, · Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

The man who wants war is usually the one who doesn't want to go when it breaks out.

The opposition to the confirmation of William H. Berry as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia will be withdrawn by Senators Penrose and Oliver, according to the declaration of the former. This means that Mr. Berry will be confirmed this week.

The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1912 was 75,310,048 long tons, valued at the mines at $177,767,054, an average price of $2.36 a ton, according to a figure just compiled by Edward W. Parker, coal statistician of the United States Geological Survey.

More than 12,500 veterans of the Civil War, members of Pennsylvania organizations living within the State of Pennsylvania, have applied to the State Commission in charge of the arrangements for transporation to Gettysburg in July when the semi-centennial of the battle will be celebrated.

Governor Tener has signed a bill which provides that at least ten verses from the Bible shall be read or caused to be read, without comment, at the opening of the session of each and every public school, and at the opening of each and every school session. The measure fixes a penalty of discharge for the teacher violating the act, upon proper proof being made before the school board.

In New York city last Friday evening expressions of good will between the United States and Japan and hopes of continued friendly relations were voiced by speakers at a luncheon given by the Japan Society to George W. Guthrie, newly appointed ambassador to Japan. Toasts to the Japanese Emperor and the President of the United States were drunk in grape juice.

At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steele Institute in New York city last week E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, quoted President Wilson to the effect that honesty had nothing to fear from the Democratic administration, and added: "Let us accept this statement coming from President Wilson to mean just what he said, and let us feel assured."

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, under cross-examination in the hearings of the government's suit to dissolve the corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law, admitted that the United States Steel Corporation sold steel cheaper to manufacturers of products intended for sale abroad, such as machinery, than it sold to manufacturers of products sold in the domestic trade.

As the Republican papers have made all they could, and in some cases more than the facts warranted, of the shutting down of industrial establishments, we trust they will not overlook the fact that the great Dobson mills, which have been closed for a short time, have been reorganized on a $6,000,000 basis and have resumed work with nearly 6,000 employes. From Connecticut, and also from the south, come reports of a very large number of new enterprises.—Philadelphia Record.

Governor Tener has vetoed the bill providing for a State Agricultural Commission of seven to study agricultural conditions and make biennial reports on steps to advance the industry and to develop the fertility of the soil, giving as his objection: "These objects are commendable, but they are within the scope of the duties of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture and in my opinion can as well be performed by those officials as by the creation of a separate commission." The bill carried an appropriation of $10,000.

The New York Sun recently analyzed the pending tariff bill to determine how it would affect the cost of living. The Sun is a conservative newspaper, inclined to be in sympathy with the few rather than with the many. Yet the Sun finds that the consumer will benefit substantially by the new duties. It computes that the price of many of the necessities will be reduced by the reduction of the tariff and that the measure will afford much relief. If the tariff reduction accomplishes what its friends anticipate it will we will all enjoy greater prosperity.

Every spring one hears more or less pessimistic talk about the probable failure of the fruit crop. Generally the trouble is not as serious in the end as was believed while the blossoms were forming. This year we had a [illegible] spell of weather in May. Frosts occurred and the temperature was so low that ice formed in some sections of the State. Fruit growers in various sections tell us that they are looking for very ordinary crops. In a [illegible] the entire crop has been destroyed. In the northwestern part of Pennsylvania plums and cherries seem to have been ruined, while the apple crop will be poor. Nevertheless, we need not wholly lose heart; the chances are that we will have a [illegible] of fruit, even if it has to be [illegible]

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Relative to Filling of Fourth Class Post Offices Under Civil Service.

(Special Correspondence of Gazette.)

Washington, May 21.—The mail of nearly every member of Congress is being clogged with requests for information relative to the filling of fourth class post offices. Here is the information most sought:

Q. What was the Taft order pertaining to fourth class postmasters? A. It was an executive order made on Oct. 15, 1912, placing all fourth class postmasters under Civil Service without an examination.

Q. What was the effect of this order? A. [illegible] class postmaster in the United States then in office would hold the office indefinitely regardless of his fitness or qualification, vacancies of course to be filled based on a competitive examination.

Q. Wherein was this order unfair? A. It put postmasters under Civil Service who had received their appointment by virtue of political considerations and took no account of merit whatsoever.

Q. What is the "Wilson Way!" A. President Wilson, on May 7, 1913, issued an executive order, amending the Taft order, which provides that in all fourth class post offices where the compensation is $180 per year or over, there shall be held an open competitive examination by the Civil Service Commission, the result of which shall be certified by the Commission to the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General shall appoint one of the three receiving the highest rating.

Q. How are they appointed when the compensation is under $180? A. By the Postmaster General based upon a report made by a post office inspector.

Q. Who holds these examinations? A. Local examining boards are appointed by the Civil Service Commission to conduct the examination.

Q. When will these examinations be held? A. It is impossible to tell at this time; but they will be held as soon as the Department can take care of the work, and as the needs of the service require.

Q. Where are examinations held? A. At the most convenient point.

Q. How does one make application for examination? A. After an examination is announced the applicant secures, upon request, at the local post office, Form 1753, which is the proper blank to be filled out and which contains full information pertaining to the examination.

Q. What is the nature of the examination? A. It covers elementary arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, copying tests, together with statement as to facilities for transacting the business of the office.

Q. How can one get more complete information pertaining to this matter? A. By writing to the "Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," asking for copies of Form 1752 and 1759, which contain instructions to applicants and rules and regulations governing appointments, or by writing your Member of Congress.

PROBLEM OF NEW DEPARTMENT

Secretary Wilson Says Its Mission is to Unite Labor and Capital.

The Nation's Business, published at Washington by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contains the following interview with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

"Capital and labor are partners. The Department of Labor is to prove a promoter of industrial peace. We have scarcely started; we are in the formative stage; our duties are assigned to us in the organic act. But one of these duties, namely "promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States is so general in scope that it will very naturally lead to several lines of endeavor not now anticipated. As for the specific duties assigned to the department, I regard that as most important which deals with our right to act as a mediator in labor disputes and to appoint conciliators, if I may so describe them. This is what makes me feel that the Department of Labor is intended to promote industrial peace.

"Capital and labor are partners. Capital without labor is ineffective. Labor without capital is idle. Capital is an inanimate thing. It represents the accumulation of the unconsumed product of previous labor. On the other hand, capital is the means by which labor can be effective. Capital, the inanimate thing, can produce nothing except by providing opportunity for labor. Therefore, capital and labor to be effective, must serve each other.

"As capital and labor each must serve the other, then each must have voice in determining the terms of partnership. The interests of capital and labor are mutual—they are not identical. They are mutual in seeking the greatest production by the expenditure of a given amount of effort.

"Here is where the opportunity exists in this country for these two mutual interests to work out a division that has regard for the proper rights of each. Mutual understanding depends upon mutual explanations. The duty of this department will be in bringing together those whose interests are mutual and who will therefore gain by being brought together.

"One of the greatest services that can be rendered by the nation to labor is in the direction of vocational education. I am glad to see that the Page bill has been reintroduced and to know that the friends of vocational education are striving to bring into it some changes that may produce prompter action on the part of Congress. Our high schools are producing students for colleges and for professional life. Those who do not reach high school are the vast majority. It is of that vast majority that society must think. I strongly favor federal funds being placed at the disposal of those States that will contribute similar funds to produce an educational system which is essential, now that our nation has taken on a distinctly manufacturing type of development."

LION ATTACKS TRAINER.

Woman Has Thrilling Moments When Attacked in Arena.

At Altoona one day last week Mlle Florence, an animal trainer, barely escaped with her life when she was attacked by an African lion. The presence of mind of Colonel Ferari, who stood outside of the cage while she was putting the animal through its tricks, saved her from death. He placed five bullets in the body of the animal before it loosened its death grip upon the woman trainer and fell over dead.

All morning the lion had been acting viciously and Colonel Ferari advised Mlle. Florence not to attempt the afternoon performance. She declared that she never saw the time when she was afraid to go into the cage with animals she had trained and asserted that they were too cowardly to attempt to attack her.

She started the afternoon performance with an air of bravado and to show her control over the animals dropped her whip. The big African lion, apparently waiting his opportunity, leaped, bore her to the ground and like an immense cat began to claw her. He had almost denuded the woman of clothing and was lacerating her flesh when Colonel Ferari got in an advantageous position and opened fire with his revolver.

The first shot struck the animal in the foreleg and only infuriated him the more. In rapid succession Colonel Ferari fired four more shots, the last a vital spot just back of the shoulder.

After being dragged from the cage Mlle. Florence insisted upon going back to complete her performance and had to be forcibly detained. The lion was valued at $4,000, but had been considered dangerous for several weeks.

BIDS FOR HARVEST HANDS.

Kansas Needs Labor to Get In Its Greatest Predicted Wheat Crop.

So acute is the scarcity of harvest hands expected to be in Kansas this year, with the greatest wheat crop by more than forty per cent. that the State has ever grown, that many farmers are already engaging farm hands for that work.

The harvest will begin in the southern counties of the State about June 15, and the farmers, with the prospect of a 120,000,000-bushel crop, believe it is cheaper to get their men now and pay them for a month or a month and a half than it will be to take the risk of not getting them when the harvest season comes. In most cases agreements are being made to pay the men extra wages in the harvest seasons.

How widespread will be the demand for men is indicated by the fact that already there are on hand at the State free employment bureau calls for men for immediate work in seventy-nine counties of the State. Permanent employment for from three to ten months is guaranteed by the farmers, and in many cases regular harvest wages during the harvest season is promised. Without this arrangement, the farmers would not be able to hold the men during the harvest because they could make three to five dollars a day as harvest hands.

The New Cigarette Law.

We have been requested to publish in the Gazette the new law, and which is now in force, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers to minors, and also forbidding the latter to have the same in their possession, and we give the important part of same as follows:

"Any person who shall furnish to any minor, by gift, sale, or otherwise, any cigarette or cigarette paper, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $300.

"Any minor, being in possession of a cigarette or cigarette paper, and being by any police officer, constable, juvenile court officer, or teacher, in any school, asked where and from whom such cigarette or cigarette paper was obtained, who shall refuse to furnish such information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace, such minor, being of the age of 16 years or upward, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five days, or both. If such minor shall be under the age of 16 years, he or she shall be certified by such alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace to the juvenile court of the county, for such action as to said court shall deem proper."

Potato Wisdom.

When seed potatoes are $1.50 to $2 per bushel people clamor for seed and a very large acreage is the result. With seed at 50 cents a bushel they are a drug on the market. Like sheep, all go the same way—this, however, applies only to a number of farmers who we might call gamblers in farming. The farmer who has his work mapped out several years ahead, crop rotations in operation, where potatoes are a crop on some field or other every year, is not materially affected by the fluctuations in the price of potatoes. When potatoes are low it is a pretty good time to plant them. This will hold true with other crops—wheat, barley and all of them have their innings. Live stock offers a pretty safe avenue for marketing all crops.

Potatoes deteriorate or run out as quickly as any other seed if allowed to. The practice of sorting out the good, smooth, medium-sized potato for eating and then planting the small ones left is bad. Indications of seed running out are: Tapering tendency at the seed end of the potato, long, slim potatoes and a general getting away from the variety type. The yield can be materially increased by proper selection. The kind that the housewife likes to pare and cook are pretty near the kind of potato we are looking for to plant. Treat the seed for scab with formalin. It will do the [illegible]—South Dakota Farmer.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—The Courier says that there is no truth in the report that the creamery company is going to sell their plant at Knoxville and locate elsewhere.

—Lee Kohler, of Gaines, has purchased the stock of 25 ponies belonging to Perry Tucker at Knoxville and will conduct a pony farm at Gaines.

Within a few weeks 500,000 trees have been planted in Potter county on the State forest lands under the supervision of the Department of Forestry.

—All veterans who are entitled to free transportation to the Gettysburg reunion by the State of Pennsylvania must apply for it not later than June 1.

—Homer, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Mill Creek, near Tioga, caught a trout the other day which measured 18 inches and weighed two pounds.

—A correspondent in writing from Knoxville says: Mrs. Henry Cooper and daughter, Ada, will leave next Monday for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Haight, at Johnstown.

—A few days ago Miss Leona Bartlett, of Morris, and Miss Anna Bartlett, of Liberty, caught 51 trout in Texas creek. On Monday these two young ladies made another good catch of 40 trout.

—Mrs. Clark B. Lee, aged 90 years, of Lawrenceville, died last Thursday morning. She is survived by one son, Frank J. Lee. The deceased had been a member of the Methodist Church for 58 years.

—Edward Manning, aged nearly 92 years, one of the oldest residents of Middlebury township, died at the home of his son William, at Niles Valley last Monday morning. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Niles Valley M. E. church.

—On Tuesday the voters of Galeton decided almost unanimously to continue paving and improving the streets of that place by authorizing a bond issue of $25,000, or as much thereof as it may be found will be needed for the work. The vote was 401 for the bond issue and 13 against.

—Penitentiary sentences must be served by J. Harry Spencer, Albert L. Scholl and Frank L. Moyer, formerly prominent business men of Williamsport. They had been convicted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud policyholders of the National Protective Association. The Supreme Court on Monday refused to release them on habeas corpus.

—The buildings on the farm of the late A. D. Taft, near Academy Corners, were destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. The horses were rescued from the barn but three or four calves were burned. It was only through the hard and effective work of the neighbors that the broom factory, cider mill and evaporator, on the opposite side of the road, were saved. The farm is owned by David Lattimer, of Cowanesque, and occupied by D. L. Hulbut.

—Rev. B. Brunning, 92 years, of Mansfield, caused a notice to be inserted in the Advertiser, saying that he doesn't want his friends, who are legion, to feel that he is snubbing them if he should pass without saluting, for his failing eyesight prevents his seeing them distinctly, and because he cannot distinguish them from strangers he does not give greeting, which is as strong in his heart as of yore. He asks them to make their presence known. It will be a comfort to him.

—Prof. W. R. Longstreet, former County Superintendent of Schools, has been elected Supervising Principal of the Model School of the Mansfield Normal School. Prof. Longstreet will perform his duties in connection with his work as principal of the Mansfield High School. The Advertiser says: "The selection of Prof. Longstreet to fill this important position is wise. By reason of his long experience of several years ago in the Model School, and later his close touch with the public schools, he is finely equipped for it."

—The increase in the general freight business of the New York Central during the past few months has been most phenomenal with the result that twice recently the number of cars of general freight other than coal handled in a day has exceeded the amount of coal carried for the first time in the history of the Pennsylvania division. One day recently there were four more cars of general freight hauled on the division than there were cars of coal, and on a second day two more. Never before has there been a day when the number of cars of coal hauled did not exceed the number of other cars handled.

Mothers' Pension Law.

Considerable interest is shown in the mothers' pension law just passed. For the present it is more in the nature of an experiment. The Governor will name a commission of five to seven without pay, but actual cost of traveling expences in investigating cases will be paid by the State. Payments to those benefited will be made monthly, the maximum payment not exceeding $12 for one child, $20 a month for two children, $25 for three children, and $5 a month for each additional child. The object of the law is to keep families together, rather than have them separated in almshouses or orphans' asylums. It is optional whether [illegible] avails itself of the provisions of this law or not.

Tioga county can draw about $2,800 each year for maintaining a mother's pension commission, with about $600 additional for the first year. The pensions paid by the commission are paid half by the State.

Engraved Cards. Fifty engraved cards and plate for $1.00, at this office; 100 for $1.50. Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationery, for which we are prepared to quote lower prices than any firm in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Cole, of Hammond, have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Rebecca Lugg, to William H. Carpenter, of Williamsport, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer W. Carpenter, of Middlebury.

—Car robbers who have been operating along the Pine creek division of the New York Central for several months broke into several cars at Lawrenceville last Thursday night. They also entered the freight house and rummaged through the freight.

The Pyramids of Egypt that were built many centuries ago are still standing. The whole world looks at them with inquisitive admiration. Storms and time have not destroyed their magnitude nor their symmetry. But they were built one stone at a time. If the FIRST STONE had not been properly placed the Pyramids would not be there to-day. A fortune can be built little by little, but not until after it is started. If you want a fortune, START ONE NOW.

Do YOUR banking with US

WE PAY 3½% INTEREST

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO

Borough Taxes for Wellsboro.

I will be at my office on Central avenue on the following receiving days:

MONDAY, JUNE 2d
TUESDAY, JUNE 3d
THURSDAY, JUNE 5th

for the purpose of receiving borough taxes levied for the borough of Wellsboro for the year 1913. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be made on all taxes paid on these dates. A. J. SHATTUCK,
May 29—2t. for W. D. VANHORN, Receiver.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court house, in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa:

1. All that lot of land situate in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, a corner of lands of John Sheffer, now deceased, lease Reed and Peter Lutz, deceased; thence east along [illegible] south by lands of said Schweinhagen and said Sheffer 70 rods to a post at the public road leading from Sheffer Hill to Joseph Reese; thence west along said road 143 rods to a post; thence along lands of said John Sheffer, deceased, north, 70 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 62½ acres of land, more or less, being the same land conveyed to the said Marquis E. Miller by deed from S. F. Channell and wife dated July 20th, 1905. Nearly all improved with a good two-story framed dwelling house with a kitchen attached, a framed barn and other outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by a large flowing spring, and there is also some valuable timber on the above described farm.

2. Also, all that other lot of land situate in Liberty township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the road leading from Veil's tannery over Sheffer Hill to Liberty village in line of lands of John Sheffer, deceased; thence north, 16° west, 18 rods to a stake at the head of a pond; thence along the creek west along lands of A. Schweinhagen, 72 rods to a post; thence along same lands south 15 rods to post in line of lands of said John Sheffer, deceased; thence along said line east 73 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 6 acres, more or less, and being same premises conveyed to Marquis E. Miller by Helen M. Yetter et al. by a deed dated January 20th, 1885, recorded in the Recorder's office of Tioga county in Deed Book, Vol. 76, page 561. All improved, with a two-story framed dwelling house, a framed barn and other outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered. To be sold as the property of Marquis E. Miller, sub. of F. E. Watrous.

LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
May 29, 1913—3t Sheriff.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county by the Overseers of the Poor of Tioga county, asking that Andrew J. Bacorn, a resident of Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, be declared of feeble mind and unable to care for his property, and that a guardian be appointed to take charge of said property; and that the Court has fixed MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913, at one o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, as the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons interested may attend.

MERRICK, YOUNG & CRICHTON,
May 29, 1913—2t. Attorneys for Petitioners.

CHAS. FISCHLER

Teacher of Violin

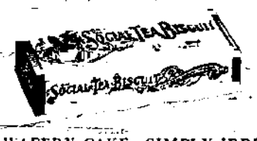
Special arrangements to beginners. Call at Fullwood's music store, opposite the Presbyterian church.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch at the WELLSBORO GAZETTE office.

Special for Saturday, May 31

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

One Box Social Tea Biscuits



THIN WAFERY CAKE—SIMPLY IRRESISTIBLE—MOST DELICIOUS

One Box Nabiscos

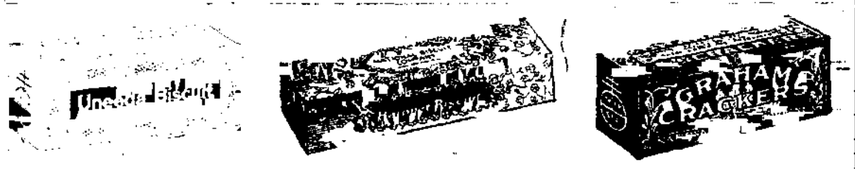
ASSORTED FLAVORS—THE FINEST CONFECTION MADE

One Box Alfresco Cheese Wafers

NEWEST PRODUCT OF NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY—HAS A REAL CHEESE FLAVOR

All Three Packages 25c. Saturday Only

TO INTRODUCE THEM



OUR LINE OF NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY GOODS IS UNSURPASSED

It Includes in Bulk Goods,

Peanut Cookies	Fig Tarts	Arabian Beauties
Fig Newtons	Target Jumbles	Lozanna Creams
Snow Drops	Ginger Drops	Orange Slices
Spice Jumbles	White Crosses	Fruited Spice Cakes
Raspberry Drops	Full Moons	Windsor Drops
Ginger Snaps	Sugar Crimps	Cocoanut Macaroons
Chocolate Bars	Old Homestead	Bazaar Bar
Penny Assorted	Carl Wheels	Coffee Cakes
Franklin Bar	Cheese Tid Bits	Festino Almonds
Graham Crackers	Oyster Crackers	Soda Crackers
Milk Crackers	Sweet Crackers	Butter Crackers
	Saltines	

And in Package Goods Protected by the In-er-Seal,

Saltines	Saratoga Flakes	Uneeda Biscuit
Fig Newtons	Lemon Snaps	Baronet Biscuit
Dinner Biscuit	Adoras	Zu-Zus
Nabiscos	Alfresco Cheese Wafers	Cheese Sandwiches
Graham Crackers		Social Teas

Get Acquainted with Our Money-Saving Grocery Prices

JUST ANOTHER EXAMPLE THAT

It pays to trade at Bernkopf's

CIVIL WAR

FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

[illegible]ay 22, 1863.

Eleven Confederates were captured [fr]om a reconnoitering party near [illegible] [Fay]eton, Tenn.

A force of Nationals under Colonel [K]ilpatrick returned to Gloucester [P]oint, Va., from a raid in Gloucester [co]unty, in co-operation with a gun[bo]at and a transport. Five mills filled [w]ith foodstuffs were burned, and a [la]rge quantity of corn and wheat in [st]orehouses destroyed.

A bureau for colored troops was [es]tablished in the department of the [ad]jutant general of the army of the [U]nited States.

In a reconnoissance from Newbern, [N.] C., to Gum Swamp, Col. J. R. Jones [of] the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania was [ki]lled.

The English schooner Handy was [ca]ptured by the gunboat Octorora.

The Confederate steamer [illegible] [illegible]rd, Capt. Louis M. Coxetter, ran [th]e blockade into Charleston.

Lord Brougham refused to preside [at] the anniversary meeting of the [Br]itish and Foreign Anti-Slavery so[ci]ety in London, "as such a course [se]emed to him to be inconsistent with [Br]itish neutrality." A letter from Mr. [illegible], the American minister, was [re]ad, expressing the thanks of Presi[de]nt Lincoln for their moral support, [an]d resolutions were passed express[in]g sympathy with the success of the [em]ancipation policy.

Mr. Vallandigham, under arrest by [illegible] [Un]ited States, issued an address from [th]e military prison to the Democrats [of] Ohio.

An order was issued by the [illegible] [illegible] the business be[tw]een Washington and Georgetown, [illegible] across the river, abusive ad[vant]age having been taken of trade [illegible]ations.

[M]ay 23, 1863.

The following petition was circu[lat]ed in Columbus and other por[tio]ns of Ohio: "The undersigned, [citi]zens of Franklin county, respect[ful]ly represent that the most sacred [rig]hts of citizens are guaranteed by [th]e Constitution of our fathers. It [ha]s been violated in the arbitrary ar[illegible] [illegible]ment, of the Hon. C. L. Vallandig[ha]m. We therefore demand of the [Pr]esident of the United States [illegible] [imm]ediate and unconditional release."

[illegible] on board fifty bales of cotton, was [ca]ptured by a boat expedition from [th]e National steamer Port Royal, at a [po]int forty-five miles above Apalachi[co]la, Fla.

The entire Union force under Gen[er]al Grant, in front of Vicksburg, [ma]de a second assault on the whole [illegible] Confederate fortifications [ab]out the town. After a desperate [an]d most obstinate conflict of eight [ho]urs, the Nationals were repulsed at [all] points, with terrible loss.

[M]ay 24, 1863.

[illegible]Austin, Miss., was visited and [bu]rned by the force under General [illegible]et, commanding the National ram [fle]et in the Department of the Missis[si]ppi.

A wagon train laden with commis[sary] supplies, with an escort of [illegible] [col]ored soldiers, under the command [of] a white officer, were captured near [Pa]wnee Creek, Kan., by a party of [Co]nfederate partisan fighters.

[Th]e schooner Joe Flanner was cap[tur]ed by the National gunboat Pem[bina] [illegible] attempting to run the [blo]ckade at Mobile, Ala.

[M]aj. Gens. A. P. [illegible] and R. S. [Ew]ell were appointed lieutenant gen[era]ls in the Confederate army.

General Curtis relinquished com[ma]nd of the Department of the West [an]d the army of the United States, and [Ge]neral Schofield assumed it, issuing [ord]er to that effect.

Considerable excitement existed in [En]gland regarding the Confederate [pri]vateer Alabama, three of the car[goe]s she had destroyed on the South [Am]erican coast having proven to be[lon]g to British subjects.

[M]ay 25, 1863.

The National forces under the com[ma]nd of Gen. Michael Corcoran were [en]gaged in destroying the Norfolk and [Pe]tersburg railroad. [illegible] [illegible] [dri]ven back by the National troops [aft]er a brief skirmish.

An expedition from Germantown, [Mi]ss., under Colonel McCrellis, at[tac]ked a Confederate force at [Se]natobia and drove them south of [th]e Tallahatchie river, with a loss [of] six killed and three wounded.

General [illegible] repulsed by the [Co]nfederates at Port Hudson.

A cavalry escort conveyed C. L. [Va]llandigham across the Confederate [lin]es near Murfreesboro. He had [be]en arrested on the fifth instant for [re]marks criticising the administra[tio]n, and advising the deposition of [K]ing Lincoln," for which he was ar[res]ted at his home in Canton, Ohio. [By] order of General Burnside, and [sen]t to Fort Warren by a military tri[bu]nal which went through a form of [tri]al, there to be confined through[out] the war. President Lincoln com[mu]ted the sentence and ordered him [sen]t into the Confederate lines.

[M]ay 26, 1863.

[illegible] mounted [illegible] [Murfre]esboro, Tenn., from a reconnois[san]ce in the direction of [illegible] [in] search of Colonel B[illegible] [co]mmand of Confederate [illegible] [Co]nfederates were encountered [illegible] [mi]les west of that place and [illegible] [illegible] on fur[illegible] [illegible]

cavalry force, left Corinth, Miss., [illegible] a raid into Alabama.

Miss Hozier, a young woman re[siding] [illegible] miles from Suffolk, Va., [was] [arre]sted while trying to reach Richmond. In the handle of her parasol were diagrams and papers giving in detail the character and location of all the National fortifications in the vicinity of Suffolk, and the strength of the forces leading them.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P., made an address at Sheffield, England, in which he was very violent against the United States, and demanded the recognition by the British government of the southern states of America. The meeting adopted resolutions in harmony with Mr. Roebuck's views.

Joseph E. Brown, Confederate governor of Georgia, issued the following proclamation to the people of that state: "I have this day received a dispatch from Gen. Joseph K. Johnson, stating that he is informed that [numbers] of stragglers from the army are reported going east through Georgia, especially the northern part, and requesting me to have them, officers as well as men, arrested and sent back to Jackson, 'employing for that purpose associations of citizens as well as state troops.' I therefore request all good citizens to be vigilant and active in arresting all deserters, whether officers or men. Prompt and energetic action is necessary."

May 27, 1863.

The Confederate fortifications at Port Hudson were again attacked by the National forces, under General Banks. After a desperate and heroic contest of eight hours, the Nationals withdrew, unable to make lodgement. In the first charge on the works Captain Callioux and Lieutenant Crowder, both colored officers, were killed.

The United States gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, Miss. Lieutenant Commander Bache gave the following report of the occurrence to Admiral Porter: "In obedience to your order, the Cincinnati got under way this morning at seven o'clock and steamed slowly down until abreast of where the mortars lie. When we rounded to, the enemy fired several shots from a gun called 'Whistling Dick,' but soon gave it up. At half past eight, with full head of steam, we stood for the position assigned to us. The enemy fired rapidly, and from all their batteries. When abreast of our pontoon, and rounding to, a ball entered the magazine, and she commenced sinking rapidly. Shortly after, the starboard tiller was carried away. Before and after this, the enemy fired with great accuracy, hitting us nearly every time. We were especially annoyed by plunging shots from the hills, and eight-inch rifles and ten-inch smooth bore shots did us much damage. The shots went entirely through our protection —hay and wood. And now, finding that the vessel would sink, I ran her upstream as near the right bank shore as our damaged steering apparatus would permit. About ten minutes before she sank, we ran close in shore, got out one plank, and put the wounded ashore. We also got a hawser out to make fast to a tree, and hold her until she sank. Unfortunately, the men ashore left the hawser without making it fast. The enemy were still firing, and the boat commenced drifting out. I sung out to the men to swim ashore, thinking we were in deeper water (as was reported) than we really were. I suppose about fifteen were drowned and twenty-five killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner."

May 28, 1863.

The Eighth Illinois cavalry, Colonel Clendenin, returned to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac after a raid along the banks of the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers below Fredericksburg. The regiment was out eleven days, during which time they captured five hundred horses, destroyed twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and a large quantity of flour, burned one hundred sloops, yawls, and other small craft laden with contraband goods intended for the Confederates, to the value of $1,000,000 and brought into camp 850 negro men, women and children.

The first negro regiment to be recruited in the north, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, left Boston, amid great excitement.

A party of two hundred Confederate cavalry captured a party of Wolford's National cavalry in a raid into Kentucky, near Somerset.

The Unionists carried Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., against overwhelm[ing] [illegible] in elections [illegible] places.

The Confederate steamer Banshee ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

A force of National troops, the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, was severely handled and badly punished by Confederates in a skirmish near Doniphan, Mo. The Nationals retreated after an hour's hard fighting, with a loss of eighty in killed, wounded, and missing.

By [illegible] of sounding balloons, Teisserenc de Bort has [illegible] [illegible] of the air up to [illegible] [illegible] more than [illegible] a half miles. [illegible] presence of helium [illegible] layers lower than above [illegible] on the contrary [illegible] found at all levels, and this fact is [illegible] as confirming the identifica[illegible]

[DRY] MASH HOPPER.

One of Numerous Little Conveniences for Feeding Laying Hens.

A bulletin has recently been published by the Kansas experiment station on the selection and feeding of laying hens. Some attention is given in this bulletin to conveniences that are used around poultry quarters. There is for instance a dry mash hopper illustrated in Fig. 1. This hopper as indicated in the illustration, is 36 inches long, 8 inches high at the back and 4 inches at the front. It is 8 inches deep. There are 12 inchpieces across the top, these being placed 2 inches apart. There is a top

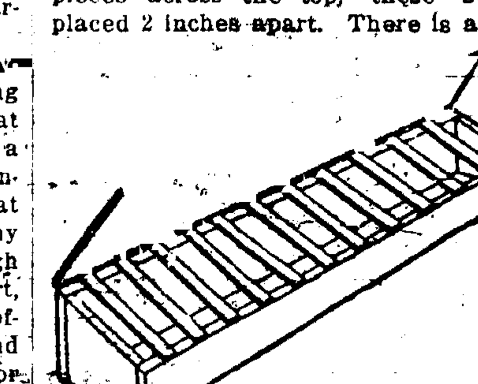


Fig. 1.

Hopper for Chicks.

cover placed on hinges so that it may be opened and shut at any time. A little chick hopper is shown in Fig.

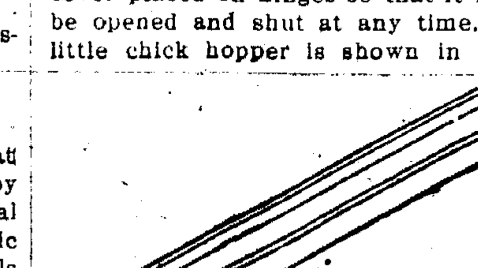


Fig. 2.

Dry Mash Hopper.

2. This is 36 inches long, 2 inches high and 4 inches wide and of course it is made out of inch lumber.

Duck Feathers.

The feathers of ducks are their covering and protection, which should admonish farmers not to pluck them during a cold spell or in winter. It costs something to produce feathers, as they are grown only from the most nourishing foods. Ducks that are in poor condition or that are not well covered with feathers, should not be plucked.

The rule is to pluck the feather when they are "ripe," which may be known or by testing a few from the breast, the ripe feathers having no blood or colored fluids in the ends of the feathers. When in good condition some ducks will produce feathers every six weeks, or even more frequently, much depending upon the food.

The feathers of the Pekin and Aylesbury ducks, being white, are nearly equal to most of the geese, and as both kinds are large of size, the feathers are an important part of the profit. The common puddle duck, however, is of but little value compared with the pure breeds. The Aylesbury, Rouen, and Pekin ducks not only give a fair proportion of feathers, but also produce large and desirable carcasses. The feathers may be steamed and thoroughly dried, but some experience is necessary to properly dry them for market.

Why They Don't Lay.

Many who keep hens are asking themselves just about now why their pullets don't lay, when the fact is that a lot of their young stock was hatched too late, or was not given proper food and care during growth. [illegible] [pul]let does not always denote the time when she should commence producing eggs. I have seen flocks of pretty big [illegible] pullets and they would not lay an egg all winter. The first essential for winter eggs is the right kind of stock to produce them. Food will not supply that want; it may help some and in some instances it's pretty difficult to help the matter very much by giving extra care. The strain has got to be of the right sort if they prove themselves reliable and profitable layers. After being in the poultry business so long and seeing so many people fuss and experiment and work in the effort to get eggs from stock that had no eggs to lay, no inclination to make eggs or ability to commence to get ready to lay, it is impressed all the stronger upon my mind that there is a whole lot to this hen business besides feed and care.—Inland Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

In selecting your flock for next year's work, see that they are all in perfect condition, selling any which are not.

Have you provided some alfalfa well cured to feed the hens next winter?

Nothing gives the poultryman so much pride as to beat his neighbor in getting eggs.

Remember that milk does not take the place of water and when milk is fed to the fowls they should be liberally supplied with fresh water at the same time.

Some poultry keepers feed their chickens three times a day while others find that twice is sufficient. For the inexperienced feeder it probably would be better to feed three times a day.

Bleeding Fish to Keep Them.

The Norway fisher cuts and bleeds fish the moment they are caught. He cuts the throat or bleeds them from the tail. Fish so finished keep far better. Fish are best just before spawning time, thereafter they become poor, then watery and unfit. Some folk are grouched by herring and mackerel, and will get sick every time they eat 'em. No matter how [illegible] and break out in bold hives. It is not uncommon to find dead oysters mixed up in the heap. These dead ones are liable to poison the live ones.

Something Just as Good.

The merchant had died and his spirit appeared before the golden gate.

"What do you want here?" asked St. Peter.

"I'd like to come in," answered the spirit.

"I'm sorry that we can't let you into heaven, but we have something just as good I can cheerfully [illegible]

Czar's Private [Railway].

Between [illegible] and Tsarskoe Selo there is a special line, with a private station at each end, for the use of the imperial family. Every [illegible] it is constantly guarded, and the Czar himself often drives the locomotive—of course, under the supervision of the driver proper.

[illegible]

A DAIRY NECESSITY.

The Principle on Which the Separator Does Its Work.

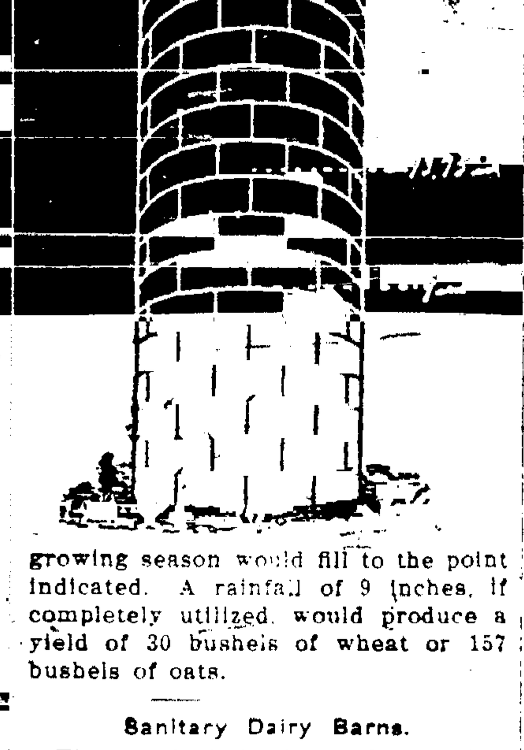
As most readers know—but possibly some do not—the cream separator is a machine for quickly separating the cream from the other part of the milk while it is still warm and fresh. Or to state the case more accurately, it is a machine for separating the other parts of the milk from the cream. Why a machine can do this may, to many, seem remarkable, but in doing it the separator merely takes advantage of the fact that the other portions of milk are heavier than the cream. For illustration, if one end of a string be tied to a ball or other object, the other end of the string held in the hand and the object swung rapidly around in a circle, it will exert a force outward as if trying to get away. The heavier the object at the outer end of the string and the faster it is swung around in a circle, the greater will be this outward pulling (centrifugal) force. In the closed and peculiarly constructed bowl of the separator the milk is swung around rapidly— 3,000 to 6,000 times a minute. The skimmed milk—water, casein, etc.—being heavier than the fat, is mostly thrown to the outside of the circular bowl and escapes through openings into a separate vessel. The butter fat, being lighter, remains near the center of the bowl and through a separate opening at [illegible] along with some of the other parts of the milk, as cream. There is only a trace of butter fat—about one-tenth of 1 per cent, or 1 part of butter fat in 1,000 parts of skimmed milk—left in the skimmed milk when a good separator is properly managed. The cream is usually from 15 to 35 per cent. butter fat; that is, there is 65 to 85 per cent. of other portions of the milk in ordinary cream from a separator.

Short Story of Two Cows.

The Agricultural College of Illinois gives some interesting figures in regard to a three-year test of two cows [illegible] calves on the same farm and got their early education from the same instructor. Later, when taken to the university, they were treated alike, so far as possible. All the feed consumed was weighed and valued, and all the milk credited. The average return from one cow was 11,390 pounds of milk per year, containing 405 pounds of butter fat, while the milk of the other weighed only 3,830 pounds and and contained 138 pounds of butter fat. Each cow was given all she could eat, but the cow that produced the most milk used more feed to make it [illegible], which is natural enough. The final figures show that the best cow made a profit of $34.59, while the other lacked $5.62 of paying [illegible] board. The figures were made up at the prevailing prices for feeds and credited 28 cents per pound to butter fat.

Water for Dairy Herd.

This reservoir is 100 feet high and 37 1-44 feet in diameter and will hold 3,400 tons of water, an equivalent to 30 acre-inches of rain fall. An average rainfall of 13 1-4 inches during the



growing season would fill to the point indicated. A rainfall of 9 inches, if completely utilized, would produce a yield of 30 bushels of wheat or 157 bushels of oats.

Sanitary Dairy Barns.

The poorly lighted, poorly ventilated barn is a poor place to keep any farm animals, especially the cows. Pure milk cannot be produced from such surroundings. During the summer time while the cows are out most of the time anyway and the barn little used, plan to make improvements [illegible] make your barn more sanitary. Put in more windows and put in some kind of a ventilating system.

Food for Thought.

At the Wisconsin experiment station the five poorest cows in the herd ate $140 worth of feed and returned $143. The five best cows ate $20[illegible] worth of feed and returned $395. There is a chance to do some thinking on that showing. Thousands upon thousands of farmers have herds doing the same kind of work as those five poorest cows and they do not yet know about it.

The Modern Way.

Alfred Henry Love, the president of the Universal Peace union, said in the course of an Easter address:

"Lincoln abolished slavery, but what good is that while war still [illegible]

"You no longer steal the poor savage and sell him into bondage. They now steal his country and charge him [illegible] [outra]geous rent for the privilege [illegible]

Cypress Has Longest Life.

Water tanks of white pine used on railway work, states [illegible] Engineering Record, have in [illegible] [maxi]mum life of 20 years [illegible] [maxi]mum life of cypress is [illegible]

When the scalp is [illegible] [illegible] Glenn's Sulphur Soap will [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Dye, black [illegible] [illegible] town, 50c

MUDDY ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE.

General Co-operation Among Farmers Needed to Secure Results.

One thing needed in the country is more general co-operation among farmers to accomplish results which cannot be done single-handed. Every farmer in the country would approve of good roads, especially at this season of the year, when there is no bottom in some localities. But comparatively few farmers are willing to dig down in their pockets and pull up the necessary cash with which to pay for these good roads. There is a unanimous howl for hard roads, but no funds are available with which to build them. Owners in the big cities have to pay for the pavement in front of their property, even though they have no vehicles of any sort to wear them out. Farmers, of course, are not willing to stand a similar expense, but it does seem that some system of local taxation could be devised that would be fair and just to all. Cost of material is not great, but hauling and putting it down properly is the sticker. The cost of transportation has been figured out as follows:

By sea freights, one-tenth of one cent per ton per mile.

By railroads, one cent per ton per mile.

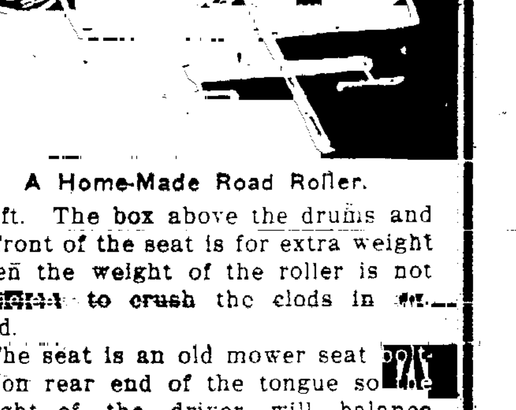
By good roads, seven cents per ton per mile.

By ordinary country roads, [illegible] cents per ton per mile.

Ninety per cent. of every load by steamship, railroad or express must be carried by wagon or truck over a highway. It costs the farmers of the United States nearly three times more than those of Europe to market an equal tonnage of farm products.

Cheap Dirt Road Roller.

The frame of the roller is made of 4x4-inch scantling. The brace extending from frame to tongue is made from an old wagon tire. The drums are 3 1-2 feet in length and are made of old mower wheels on which are bolted 2x4 scantlings. An iron shaft extends the entire length of the two [illegible] frame. The drums revolve on the



A Home-Made Road Roller.

shaft. The box above the drums and in front of the seat is for extra weight when the weight of the roller is not sufficient to crush the clods in the road.

The seat is an old mower seat bolted on rear end of the tongue so the weight of the driver will balance tongue and take weight off the neck of team.—John S. Pierce.

Revealed by Rains.

One thing is shown by the heavy rains and that is, the natural course that the water will take; and where such courses are detrimental to the road, they should be changed so that they will not cut out the road bed. Where it is shown that an excessive amount of water is flowing along one side of the road, a drain should be put in to carry it under the road to the opposite side so that it can fine its way down a hillside and away from the road.

On an ordinary dirt road, if the split-log drag is used conscientiously and when necessary and if the proper drainage of the road is carefully looked after, it is possible to keep [illegible] road in good condition even with considerable rain. Of course in [illegible] it is impossible to keep any dirt road from becoming heavy with mud.

Using the Drag.

The split log drag, if used correctly, will round the road, but care should be taken not to make the angle too steep, as it is only necessary to have just slope enough to cause the water to flow through the ditches rather than through the middle of the road. If too long a time elapses after the rains before split-log drag is used so that the roads become thoroughly dried out, the efficiency of the drag is largely decreased.

Filling Bad Cuts.

Any large holes or bad cuts that have been made in the road due to the excessive amount of water should be filled up, not with brush and a little dirt, but, where they are deep, [illegible] with rock and then covered with dirt.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

Hundreds of Wellsboro Citizens Can Tell You All About It.

Home endorsement, the public expression of Wellsboro people, should be evidence beyond dispute for every Wellsboro reader. Surely the experience of friends and neighbors, cheerfully given by them, will carry more weight than the utterances of strangers residing in faraway places. Read the following:

Lemuel F. Smart, 9 Riberolle St., Wellsboro, Pa., says: "I suffered for a long time from dull pains through my kidneys and there was also lameness and soreness across the small of my back. [illegible] I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Blatchley's [illegible] store, and I was surprised by their promptness in relieving me. I [illegible] [illegible] boxes of this preparation and by that time my trouble disappeared. My cure has been permanent and consequently I am only too pleased to confirm the public statement I gave in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills in December, 1907."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and [illegible]

COUCH-DIVAN DOUBLE BED

THE famous No-Tip Couch, a life-long product is all three of above. Even when opened up to its full width, it simply can not tip over no matter if you jump on its very edge.

Life Long

Why? Because it is eight-legged. Its spring is extra comfortable and very strong, being supported by nine spirals. Its casters are easy running. And the couch opens and closes at a mere push and a pull. Moreover, it is GUARANTEED AS LONG AS THE CUSTOMER LIVES.

W. L. HORAM, Wellsboro, Pa.

SEEDS: CARLOAD OF GRASS SEED

The Pine Tree and Globe Timothy and Ace Mammoth Clover, also, Medium Clover and Alsike Clover.

The very best seeds in the market. Ask us about prices and examine these seeds before you buy.

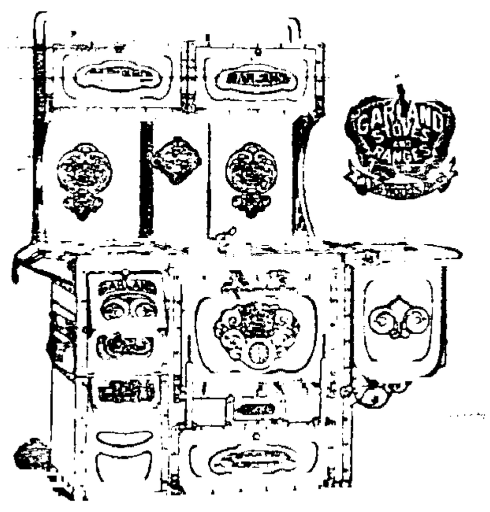
We aim to keep the best of everything, and that includes all Family Supplies in the line of Groceries. Our trade warrants every claim we make and that's the true test.

Hammond & Hotchkiss

NEXT TO THE POSTOFFICE

Malleable Garland

The latest production by the largest stove makers in the world, representing genuine progress in the science of stove manufacture.



This new Malleable Garland is completely molded, mounted and inspected at the new Malleable Plant of the Michigan Stove Company, thoroughly equipped and used exclusively for Malleable products, insuring the highest grade attainable in this class of goods.

GARDNER & WALZ

Page Fencing, Maple Sugar Supplies, O-Cedar Mops, Polish and Alabastine.

Schwarzenbach Beer

At Meal Times
Aids Digestion
and tones up
the System.

The Schwarzenbach Brewing Co.
CALLTON, PA.
SKELTON & PEAKE, DISTRIBUTORS, WELLSBORO, PA

99 DARK STREET

OR—

THE ACTOR'S DAUGHTERS

BY E. W. ROBINSON

CHAPTER XIX

IN TRUST FOR DELIA.

WITH his better health Herbert Aston did not make a profuse display of better manners. That he was grateful to me I have said I had at first a half conviction; but as he grew stronger, so he grew more eccentric, and evinced a chronic sulleness that was not to be admired. He hinted more than once for money; he did not see how he was to get on, "to have his chance." If some one did not help him at a pinch. Would I find out for him the address of the swell—Fairfax, wasn't that his name—who was going to marry Delia; if the husband could have been neatly poisoned off? The man was a friend of mine, Aston remarked, and might do something for him just for peace and quietness, and to get him out of the way! This was the first time since he was almost convalescent that he had alluded to his wife.

"I don't know where Mr. Fairfax is," was my reply.

"I have only your word, Lissamer, as to how you became acquainted with those women, remember. I dare say, if the truth were known, neither you nor Fairfax would shine very [illegible] over it. I know the world—ha! ha!—no one better. I know what men and women are—what actresses are [illegible]."

"Had you not better go to your room?"

"Are you tired of my company, then?"

"[illegible] Indeed."

"And you don't think brandy—as weak as you like—would be of any material good to me to-night?"

"It might make you very ill."

"[illegible] brandy, you are sure to say that. And I am not able to contradict you."

He went out of the parlor without bidding me good-night, and a few minutes afterward I could hear him shuffling to and fro in the room above stairs.

Herbert Aston had not left me many minutes when a heavy knocking at the street door aroused me from a reverie into which I had fallen. I was called out; some neighbor of South London patients, who, as a general rule, choose late hours [illegible] Matherway's voice, raised an octave or so in surprise and pleasure, presaged a visitor, and surely there was only George Fairfax to be welcomed in that hearty way by my old housekeeper.

"I am a late visitor; but you are not an early man," he said, by way of half apology. "I thought you would [illegible] for once."

"I am always very glad to see you, George."

"Thank you. Yes; you were at one time, I know."

"At all times, and now."

"Well, yes," he conceded; "for it is I who have changed, not you. I [illegible]."

He took a chair by the table, seated himself, drew forth a pocketbook from the breast pocket of his coat, and laid it on the table, and then looked toward Nan Matherway, who was disposed to be one of us for the [illegible]

"[illegible] Aston. It was like a [illegible] pet, and that it had fallen from his hands before his grip of me, and that we were both struggling for possession of it, with the papers of George Fairfax and two hundred five pound notes scattered about the room. I remember falling with Aston to the ground, and hearing Nan Matherway's shrill scream from the breakfast room below, and then all was chaos, and after that forgetfulness.

I had warmed the viper at my hearth and it had stung me. Herbert Aston I learned afterward, had stolen downstairs to rob and murder me, and had succeeded fairly well in his endeavor to prove how base a man may become by a long course of wrongdoing. He would have killed me had it not been for Nan Matherway's shrill scream, which scared his cowardly heart. He had not bargained for Nan Matherway downstairs. He left me with my throat only half cut, scraped together the banknotes with his bloody fingers, and, with his hat pressed over his brows, made for the street door and the free street which would lie beyond it, and wherein, please God, he would be lost. But Nan Matherway was already in advance of him, standing between him and his safety, with her broad back against the outer door, and her throat ringing out scream after scream throughout the house, and far away into the night beyond it.

Still, Nan was only a child in his grasp; he was a man mad with fear as well as crime, and he swung her violently from the door, opened it and dashed into the street. Nan, panting, after him, and struggling and screaming still—and dashed into the arms of the police, who, on the alert then, were waiting outside for him already.

CHAPTER XX.

[illegible] NINTH.

THE chronicles of Dark Street [illegible] at an end, though they may ever remain, though one may wonder yet what is to be the moral of the story, and the fitting sequel to it. My part in it is played out. This is the last [illegible] four years afterward, when George Fairfax is still abroad, when for the [illegible] twelve [illegible] no one has heard [illegible] of him.

[illegible] shall be back soon," but he comes [illegible] and the time steals on, and flowers bloom and wither and hopes grow up and die.

[illegible] busy while he was [illegible] Herbert Aston has been [illegible] convicted, tried with his old [illegible] and two years afterward [illegible] escaped his heavy sentence by passing out of the world—in the [illegible] quarries, where work was found to be too hard for him, when it was too late, to sweet repose in the recesses of the prison infirmary, which had been promised him in vain. And Hyacintha Nash sleeps with her father at Breymouth, where she had gone away to die; and Delia is alone left of the characters which gathered round me in the Dark Street days.

And strange anomaly perhaps, or virtue's reward, who knows?—Delia Nash is famous, if fame consists in your photographs in the shop windows, in your name eternally turning up in newspaper paragraphs, and in big posters of all colors displayed upon the walls. She is the first actress in her line of art, they say; and boys in their teens and old men in their seventies rave about her manifold perfections, and make her various offers—offers of marriage, let it be said to their credit, being chiefly to the front.

And Delia Nash remains unmarried, and no one guesses quite the reason, though everybody guesses overmuch.

"She had had enough of wedlock with that awful scamp of an Aston," some say. "She is waiting for a lover who is abroad," others assert; "she will never marry—she is wedded to the stage, which she loves as no man will be loved by her."

But she bears me no ill will, I ascertain. Four years afterward—the four years to which I have adverted I meet her by chance in the house of a well-[illegible] the society of literature and art when the fashionable time will allow, and she gather round him in the season men and women whose names are household words.

It is here I meet, for the last time, Delia. The actress is an honored guest, and men and women are offering their homage to success, and she is light and bright with the glory of her fame upon her.

The End.

ROYAL MOTOR CARS.

Easily Recognizable in Germany and in England.

The cars of the royal family of England do not bear number plates. Those of the German royal family are recognized by their warning signals. They alone may use the two and three noted horns.

The cars used by the [illegible] peror and Empress have their approach heralded by three noted horns [illegible] prerogative by ordinary motorists is tolerated.

"The fact that the [illegible] in England and in Germany, may [illegible] easily be distinguished is an indication of the confidence which exists between the monarchs and their respective peoples," says the Gentlewoman. "In less happier times it would have [illegible] such marks of distinction. [illegible] now in less fortunate lands the rulers dare not travel so openly."

Deep Water North of Alaska.

The chief object of the arctic ex- [illegible] recently returned to Copenhagen, was to settle the question whether there is land or a deep sea to the north of Alaska. In March of last year Captain Mikelsen, Mr. Leffingwell and the mate made a sledge expedition over the ice. Fifty miles from the [illegible] north of 2- [illegible] 640 feet without reaching [illegible] same. Turning then toward the southeast, they found the edge of the continental shelf. The conclusion is that deep water exists north of Alaska, at least to a great distance.

Gases in Sewers.

City people who are occasionally startled by seeing a manhole cover blown from the pavement generally ascribe the blame to leaking gas mains. But there are probably many other sources from which dangerous gases find their way into sewers, and one of these is indicated by an investigation recently reported to the American Chemical Society by Prof. A. A. Breneman. He showed that the entrance of a mixture of gasoline and soap into drains and sewers from garages, factories, and other places where such materials are employed for [illegible] the liberation of much combustible vapor, which may play a part in sewer explosions.

British Hunting Hounds.

There are in England 12 packs of stag hounds, containing 235 couples, four packs in Ireland, containing 100 couples. The largest pack is the Queen's, 40 couples, master, the earl of Coventry, kennels at Ascot Heath. Of fox hound packs there are 155 in England and Wales, containing 6,239 couples, in Scotland, nine packs, with 426 couples, and in Ireland, 117 packs, with 635 couples. [illegible] packs of harriers and beagles in England and Wales, with 1,997 couples, 40 packs in Ireland, with 512 couples, and six packs in Scotland, with [illegible] couples. Thus more than 20,000 hounds are maintained exclusively for hunting in the United Kingdom.

Illuminated Projectiles.

The French navy has recently begun experiments with the luminous shell employed for a year past in [illegible] In the rear [illegible] powder, which is inflamed as the shell quits the gun, and leaves a luminous trail in the air, enabling the gunner at night to follow the course of his projectile, and determine whether or not it reaches its object. Without some device of this kind it is [illegible] difficult in firing over the sea in the darkness to [illegible] certain whether the range is too long or too short. In [illegible] of it, when the [illegible]

Of Interest to Women

Teach Your Daughter How to Save Money and How to Spend It Wisely—Take Her to Market and Let Her Superintend

When a girl reaches thirteen her weekly dime should be increased to 25 cents. Many small items of attire, such as gloves, stockings, collars, she will be able to [illegible] for herself through this addition.

Now the mother, having taught her wise spending, will begin to delegate some of her own offices to the child. She has to learn marketing properly. The mother takes the girl with her for some time on her buying expeditions; then she allows her to take the reins for a week or so, checking her where she goes a little wrong.

She learns impression of goods, so that she can discriminate between good and inferior brands of groceries, meat, fish and textiles. She learns how to buy and what to buy. Market tables she studies, so as to find out beforehand what things are in or out of season and what they are. Then she is ready to meet any overcharge with the right knowledge.

She learns food values, knows what foods give energy and vitality and which form flesh and build up the body. She learns when to buy in quantity and also when not to buy in quantity on account of certain things deteriorating through keeping.

She learns the enormous difference that exists between a cash account and a credit account. The mother explains all this to her. Her own training with her little weekly income or a [illegible] has prepared the ground of her mind to receive it all, and she is an apt pupil, willing and ready to take her mother's [illegible] notice.

When she has the reins she gets her requisitions ready for the week, and, with her mother, checks the items before going out to buy. She knows how to get the most for her money at the grocer's, the butcher's or the baker's, and will not be cajoled into buying anything not arranged for.

She knows her income and its limitations and has learned how to regulate her wants [illegible] She will not give her orders blindly but will see everything before she buys it. [illegible] eggs, fish, poultry—she knows their [illegible] The trades-people serve her aright and respect her. She is a good judge and will get full weight in goods. She checks all bills before paying them, so as to detect any mistake either for [illegible] She thus compels extra care in attendance on the tradesman's part.

A girl like this is a treasure her [illegible] very willing to part with. It is a treasure easily attained, because girls love this marketing and delight in doing it. And it is just as well to take a little trouble to know how to do it well. Later on some lucky man will delight in his housekeeping treasure, too, and still later another generation of boys and girls may arise to bless not only their mother but the [illegible] who was the source of all her [illegible].

[illegible] which finds all reality, not in the [illegible] and [illegible] the mind and [illegible] processes. The [illegible] was first applied to the teachings of Kant, but more specifically and [illegible] to those of Schelling [illegible] and in America to the school of Emerson.

Bits of Information.

[illegible] amount of water is at hand drink with a spoon or through a small hole in the cork of a canteen. It will do as much good as when taken in large mouthfuls. Boil putrid water in charcoal before drinking. Indians purify all waters by plunging hot irons and rocks into them.

SKETCH BY MARIE CORELLI.

Militants Not Expected to Approve Her "Anti" Views in Coming Play.

London, England.—Miss Marie Corelli signed a contract to write a short play on the woman suffrage question, which is to be produced at the London Hippodrome. Miss Corelli is a violent anti-suffragette, and it was assumed therefore that the play would [illegible] strongly [illegible] to the militants. [illegible] story, which is told in one scene, Miss Corelli herself will personally superintend the production.

The Suffragettes, however, did not lose much sleep over Miss Corelli's blow at them. They had been extremely lucky in Parliament, having secured in the ballot the first chance for a women's suffrage bill. In view of this stroke of fortune the suffrage bill was revised so that amendments may be moved in the House of Commons. It is now as follows:

"1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of the Representation of the People act, 1884, shall be entitled to a vote."

The possession of a $50 occupation qualification has been deleted from last year's bill.

"2. A woman shall not be disqualified by marriage provided that a husband and wife shall not be registered as voters in the same parliamentary borough or county division."

The bill [illegible] that women lodgers (including daughters) claiming as tenants to their parents) will not receive a vote, but that the wife of a man who has two houses in different parts of the country may be entitled as the occupier of one, and therefore get a vote.

Girls Collide; One Dies.

Lemar, Mo.—Two school girls and cousins in the Forest Grove neighborhood, Iva Harrington, nine years old, and Nellie Harrington, ten, while playing on the school grounds there, collided and as a result Iva died from a fractured skull. The girls, who were chums, were chasing each other around the school building. At [illegible] one of the girls thought she would trick the other by turning back. As both rounded the corner they came together with terrific impact. Iva was hit by her cousin at the base of the brain.

When the Doctor Is Away.

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like cramp, colic and cholera morbus require prompt treatment and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way, is to keep on hand a bottle of some reliable medicine for the relief of such ailments, thereby escaping much pain and suffering, and possibly saving life.

Salt on the Moon?

At the June [illegible] of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, Mr. [illegible] tion of the long-standing mystery of the bright rays emanating from some of the so-called lunar craters. He thinks that they may be caused by salt [illegible] he showed photographs of saline re- [illegible] in India and elsewhere, and [illegible] arrangement of terrestrial salt districts.

Measure Strength of Carmen.

Mr. W. C. Marshall, of the Sheffield [illegible] a [illegible] of the outriggers of a racing shell, measures and registers the pressure exerted at every stroke of the oar. The varying force of the strokes during a long race can be ascertained, and it is intended to apply the machine in the selection and training of the university crews.

WOODROW WILSON AND THE SHORT BALLOT.

V. Gov. Wilson's Conception of Commission Government.

Woodrow Wilson

The cities of New Jersey had suffered their full share from the typical ills which have harassed American municipalities. Some of them had had [illegible] tions or had been afflicted with corporation domination or with gross inequalities of taxation. In addition there was a lot of petty grafting and general inefficiency.

In 1910 there swept in from the West a great political idea which had been applied at that time with marked success in about one hundred cities the idea of commission government. Public opinion in no less than sixty communities in New Jersey looked with longing upon the commission plan as a relief from their own troubles. Most of them, as in every State, had but a general notion of its political principles; it was a case of "It has cured others; it will cure us."

But to Woodrow Wilson the commission plan was more than a patent remedy. It was the embodiment of the cardinal doctrine which he had written about and taught from the beginning of his career—the principle of the Short Ballot and direct responsibility. As Governor, he took the stump for this principle just as candidates for public office take the stump in their own personal interest. Throughout, he emphasized not the specific results already obtained under the new plan in the Western cities, but the fact that the commission plan put the local government into the right relationship to the people.

Thus, in his address on the subject at Trenton, he said:—

"Human nature is better instructed, guided and supported in America than anywhere else in the world; they have good government in foreign cities, but they are less intelligent than we are. When I look into it I find a very interesting circumstance. In English or Scottish cities no voter ever votes for more than one person. He never has a chance to vote for [illegible] one person. We elect men galore, but the nominating machine selects them. If you want the privilege of selecting your men as well as electing them you will simplify your form of government until you have the whole thing in the palm of your hand and have only to flip a little finger to make them think it is an earthquake. All the best governed cities in the world are governed according to that plan. The principle is the centre of the whole proposition—the principle of responsibility. Nothing moralizes like responsibility. I have a suggestion to make to you. If you have a very able friend who is very radical, put him in office and see him tame down. Say, all right, my friend, you are such a smart Alec. You know how this thing ought to be done. [illegible] stand on the street corners and rant. You know so much about it, suppose you [illegible]

It is this ability to see the problems of the people in terms of a very simple proposition which underlies Wilson's own political leadership. Viewed in this light, the principle of the Short Ballot takes on a transcendent importance. For it is the Short Ballot which will be the first step toward securing effective civic and official responsibility in States, counties and cities.

Idea of University Education

In University Administration former President Eliot, of Harvard, says: "The bread and butter motive should not prevail in a university's professional school to any greater extent than it should prevail in a college. In both departments it [illegible] the individual student to keep in view the means of earning a livelihood, but in both alike the dominant motive should be the desire to be serviceable and to be well equipped to give and to enjoy giving effective service."

Alaskan Moonshine.

Up here in Alaska the moon rises in the south and sets in the north. Its beams are liquid and they enamel the landscape with a porcelain loveliness. It casts a spell more potent than e'er did the magicians of the East. Under its wizardry the rocks turn to silver and the brown old mountains [illegible] True wealth exists in the mind, and whoever beholds an Alaskan moonlight is thrice hundred times a millionaire.—Ketchikan Miner.

The Originals.

[illegible] Hallam, one of Kentucky's most able lawyers, was [illegible] voked to exasperation by the play his friends made on his name. Hallam had some affinity [illegible] and to the "Middle Ages," "Constitutional Law," and the rest of it, when one day in Washington he was introduced to Gov. Hogg of Texas. [illegible] Hallam [illegible] the governor [illegible] "Are you the [illegible] Hogg?" [illegible] "No, Gov. Hogg," [illegible] "Are you?"

Hen Lays Quarter-Pound Egg.

South Willington, Conn.—A Brahma hen owned by Horace McKinney laid an egg 7 5-8 by 6 1-4 inches around and weighing one-quarter pound.

WOMAN IN A BULL FIGHT.

Career of Music Hall Singer, Who Disguised Herself as a Man.

The police have arrested at Naples a woman whose life is an extraordinary one according to the [illegible]

Her name is Maria Magliseo, and she is a music hall singer by profession. She was born at Algiers, her father being a wealthy shipowner and her mother an [illegible] vagabond existence she disguised herself in masculine attire and became a banderilla in Spanish bull fights, throwing darts at the bulls. One day she was badly injured and had to seek other means of livelihood. She became a lion tamer, but was terribly mauled.

While at Nice, where she was singing at a music hall, she bought for a few shillings a picture which turned [illegible] £8,000 and doubled that amount at roulette. Later she lost every penny by gambling, and she has now been arrested for attempting to pawn jewels which did not belong to her.

The Kitchen Dresser.

[illegible] the kitchen dresser was a bench in the kitchen [illegible] or prepared for table.

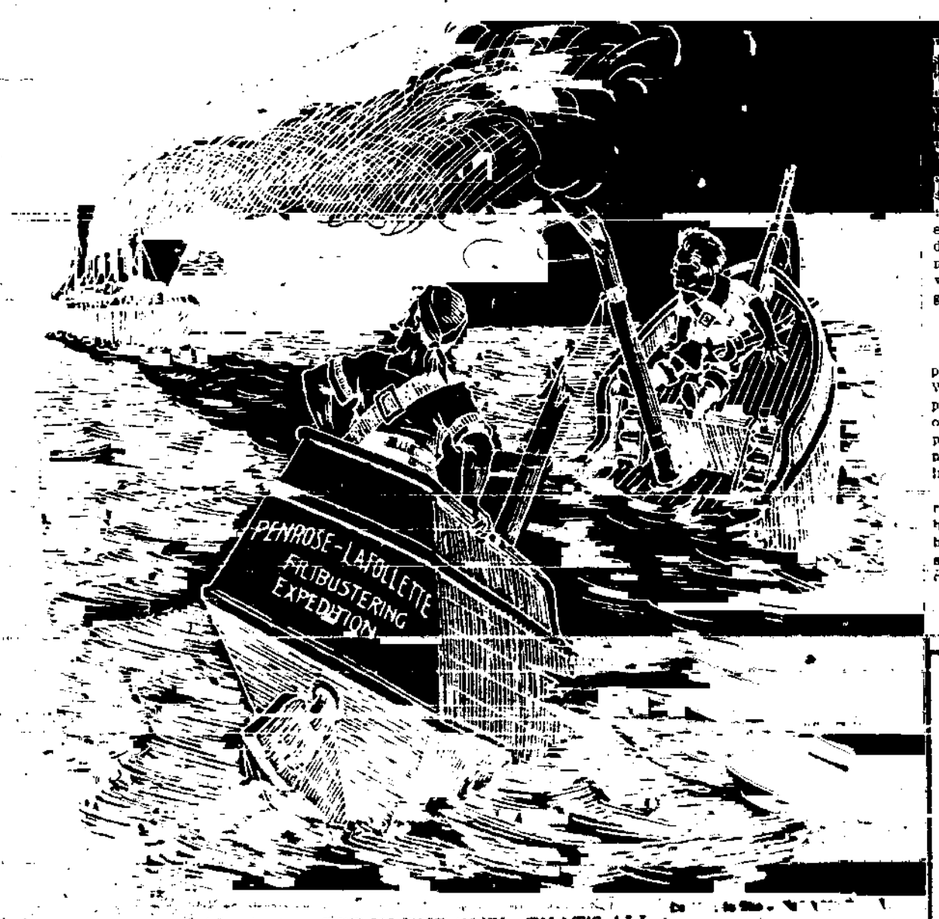
Wright, in his "Domestic Manners of the Middle Ages," says: "One of the great objects of ostentation in a rich [illegible] which at dinner time [illegible] spread on the table in sight of his guests. Afterward, to exhibit the plate to more advantage, the table was made with shelves or steps, on which the different articles could be arranged in rows, one above another. It was called in French, or Anglo-Norman, a dressoir, because on it the different articles were dressed, or arranged."

Weighing a Perfume.

An Italian physicist, Signor Salvioni, has devised a microbalance of [illegible] extreme delicacy that it clearly demonstrates the loss of weight of [illegible] by volatilization. Thus the invisible perfume [illegible] of in the air is indirectly weighed. The essential part of the apparatus is a very thin thread of silk [illegible] at one end and [illegible] The microscopic [illegible] are placed [illegible] near its free end, and the amount of flexure produced is observed with a microscope magnifying 100 diameters. A mote weighing one-thousandth of a milligram perceptibly bends the thread.

Long Distance Piano Record.

The world's record for continuous piano-playing has been broken by C. W. Healy, who commenced playing a piano at Prince's Court, Melbourne, one evening at eight o'clock. Healy played continuously until 10.30 at night on the following Saturday evening—a period of fifty and a half hours—and he has thus constituted a new record, the longest time before this having been forty-eight and a half hours. During the performance Healy sustained himself on beef tea and chocolate.



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HOW THE FARMER WILL BE HELPED

To Make Him Satisfied With Life —A Striking Idea By Secretary of Agriculture.

A staff reporter of the Philadelphia Record in writing from Washington gives the following interesting sketch of "How to Make the Farmer Satisfied With Life," by the new Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet:

An idea, immeasurable in its value, so it is said, has been brought into the Department of Agriculture by David Franklin Houston, the new Secretary. Harnessed and put to work, it will change, prophets declare, the aspects and elements of life among most of the American people.

"If the people of the city do not co-operate with the people of the country to make rural life worth while and efficient," Secretary Houston declares, "they will have to leave the city and go to farming themselves in order to obtain the necessaries of life."

This is the unpleasant prophecy of a cool, thoughtful and highly educated American. Secretary Houston is no zealot, called in from the hay field to glorify a class and to inspire bulletins about phosphates and swine; neither is he a politician with his eye and his mind focalized on the agricultural vote. To the contrary, he is a student and a wise and observing man. Darwin's history of the human race in its march out of savagery is one of the pictures in his [illegible] Study has familiarized him with all [illegible] States, he believes, is seriously out of balance. Thus runs the philosophy of Secretary Houston, who, standing [illegible] the problems of his countrymen. He has lived in North Carolina, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Missouri and Texas. He has been president of a college and two large universities. He has taught Latin, Greek and political economy. He has traveled the Middle West, and understands the people and the country. He is no sensationalist, clamoring for publicity; no rhetorician, in the habit of getting intoxicated on his own vocabulary.

How Farming Will Be Helped.

The fundamentals of the agricul- [illegible] wrong, he says. One of them, at [illegible] hideous story of waste and inefficiency." Such were his convictions before [illegible] Secretary of Agriculture.

"What is the most important agricultural question of the day?" Secretary Houston repeated. "Let me answer you in my own fashion. So far, the States and the national Government have been giving attention to problems of production. We have wanted to know how staple crops might be increased. More and better [illegible] on the same acreage has been the aim of scientific agriculturists. The results which have been accomplished in that direction are wonderful. We have learned how to produce. Now we must learn how to market our crops. Therefore, organization in necessary.

"Co-operation is a word I dislike. Many co-operative enterprises are fakes. They are no more than [illegible] not to be applied descriptively to the movement we are about to undertake. Organization is the term to be em- [illegible] our effort —not organization which looks toward holding crops back from market and influencing prices, but which promotes potentiality and improve conditions of rural living.

"The problem is very large and complex. Many things are to be done. I have found the man, however, I am sure, who can successfully initiate the work. He is Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of political economy at Harvard University. He was born in Iowa. Needing money to pay his way through college, he started a milk route, which he sold at his graduation to some one else who had to earn an education. He won degrees at Cor- [illegible] Harvard has loaned him to us, I might say, and we are immensely pleased to get his service.

"Our first attention is to be given to the marketing of farm products. I was glad on coming here to find that Congress had taken a squint at that great question by making an appropriation of $50,000 with which the Secretary of Agriculture is to carry on an investigation and 'to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the market [illegible] distributing of farm products.' But the sale of produce is only one aspect of the movement toward rural organization.

Rural Schools Are a Failure.

"I have said more than once, and publicly at that, Secretary Houston recalled, "that our rural schools are [illegible] failure. More [illegible] live in the country than in villages, [illegible] and cities. Seventeen million children are enrolled in the schools of the United States. Sixty cents per pupil in the city schools amounts to [illegible] The expenditure in the country [illegible] only $13.

"[illegible] schools lack funds, [illegible] and [illegible] girls should have the same opportunities for as good an education as city boys and girls receive."

"Farming," I said, "is hard work. Isn't that the principal reason why the children of farmers leave home whenever they can?"

"I have never thought so," Secretary Houston replied. "Farming, it is true, is hard work. Everything is hard when it is done right. I believe that in most cases parents are glad to see their sons leave the country for the wider opportunities to be found in towns and cities. The normal father wants his sons to succeed and to be happy. He has had a hard battle and hopes his children will meet life on better terms. He has been compelled to send his sons and daughters away from home to get a high school education. He has put them on a train and has paid their board and tuition while they have been away from the farm. Insects have eaten up his crops and he has fought out that difficulty alone. His marketing has not always been satisfactory. He has sent his crops to town at the wrong time and has had to accept what the buyer was willing to pay. When he has wanted a good doctor he has been compelled to drive 10 or 20 miles.

What the Thinking Farmer Sees.

"If the farmer is a thinking and observing man he knows that in our economy he is estimated ordinarily in but two ways—first, as a person who grows things to sell and has need for things he can't raise, and, secondly, as a citizen, who, under the law, has a right to vote. He is at the base of our civilization, but he understands that typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis and diphtheria are more prevalent in the country relatively [illegible] when his [illegible] vegetables endanger the health of city folk.

"And then the farmer remembers [illegible] and efficiency of county government.

"Do you think that business men will some day turn to agriculture as a profitable way of investing large sums of money?" I asked.

"Here and there men of capital are doing so now. I have a friend who bought 25,000 acres of land in North Carolina and who means to carry on farming as an organized business undertaking. Americans have put their money into railroads, banks, manufactories, and mercantile establishments. Such investments and activi- [illegible] primary needs of man, however, are food and clothing. Business men and farmers, too, will realize one of these days that agriculture can be [illegible] The minds of the [illegible] are now being turned that way. Once convinced that good dividends can be earned with grain, livestock and cotton, the American will [illegible] into agriculture with the confidence, capital and ability which have distinguished his efforts in other directions."

"Meanwhile, what is to be done for the overworked farmer's wife?" I asked.

"Much, I think, that will make her life brighter and her burden lighter. As a farmer prospers he will have more and more money to spend in his house and on his land. His wife then can employ help. She will have an opportunity under the new order of rural life to meet her neighbors at the social centre, be it a hall, a church or a library. Her isolation will be [illegible] happy and well off. Any [illegible] her husband's improvements [illegible] necessarily include [illegible] and merchants. They were Scotch-Irish [illegible] sylvania during the eighteenth century. Some of them moved to Virginia; others followed the Scotch-Irish exodus to North Carolina, where they owned plantations. They were Whigs and opposed nullification, though they accepted the view of the South, and fought in the Confederate army.

ANENT ROAD DRAINAGE.

Act of Legislature Governing Drainage of Public Highways.

There seems to be more or less misapprehension by the drainage of water from the public highways and to correct any such misunderstanding attention is called to the following Act of Assembly of the general road law of the State, now in force:

"If any [illegible] shall stop up or injure any drain or ditch, made by any supervisors for the purpose of draining the water from any public road or highway, or shall divert or change the course thereof—without the authority of the supervisors for the time being, such person shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay a sum not less than four dollars nor more than twenty dollars."

The Supreme Court has held this act to be enforcible and in a proceeding to enforce the same, the only question is, whether the act was done without the consent of the supervisors; and that it is immaterial whether the drainage is beneficial to the highway or whether it injures the land owner.

[illegible]

The Norwich Lumber Company and Elk Tanning Company will this [illegible] operate at full capacity on their McKean county tract of hemlock timber. [illegible] the peeling of over 45,000 tons of hemlock bark, and the cutting and stocking of about 100,000,000 feet of [illegible] and hardwood logs. The operation requires the construction of 18 miles of railroad.

The [illegible] employment [illegible] camps through the [illegible] district are now completed.

This is undoubtedly the [illegible] logging operation in [illegible]

BEWARE OF THIS MAN.

Tree Swindler Who Operated in Tioga County a Few Years Ago.

Some few weeks ago [illegible] peach trees from an agent [illegible] ed to be a State man [illegible] the State. I got 100 trees from him, and paid $25 for them. He only had four kinds that he said was good for this section, and the rest was $6 per hundred. I don't own any land to plant them on, or own any farm. I signed the order, but wish now I had not. Can the company collect payment if I refuse to take them from the station? Any information will be thankfully received.—J. A. E., Munson Station, Pa.

There is no State man or State representative who is selling any material of any kind. The State has nothing to sell, and the men employed under me have been given very definite direction that they shall not use their time for canvassing for anything or selling anything whatever while they are on duty. Unfortunately, we did not have enough funds to keep them employed during the winter months, and some of them were then engaged for part or all of their time in other business, and they may have sold something, but at that time they were not in the State's employ, altho I can not learn of any man who was in our employ part of the time using the other portion of it for selling trees.

I am sure that the person to whom you refer is J. C. Shaffer, of Mill Hall, near Lock Haven, Clinton county, who has traveled over the northern and central counties of Pennsylvania, leaving a bad trail behind him. He has represented himself as having been connected with this office, and has said that there are only four [illegible] and [illegible] cents each. [illegible] description of the actions of the agent tallies with his tricks. He tried his methods in Columbia county, and was there caught by the farmers and [illegible] on oak roots to be borerproof, in Tioga county, and I helped the grange to defeat his purposes there. The orders that he had taken were cancelled, and he could not force payment. Whenever any man comes around with anything to sell, representing himself to come from any [illegible] of the State government, you may know that he is fraudulent and a rascal. The State sells nothing of any kind. This has been published again and again, and I can not see why people do not understand it. Such a man should be [illegible] false pretense and held until the proper State authorities can come and appear against him.

As you confess that you do not own land, and do not wish to plant them, it would look as though you had done a wrong thing in giving your order. I can not understand why people will order goods of any kind of irresponsible traveling agents, and then complain afterward that they are swindled. Such a thing is to be expected under such circumstances. You paid from two to three times what your trees were worth, and that much more than first-class trees from the best nursery in this State would have cost you. Now, if you have sufficient evidence that the man made a misrepresentation, and that he was thus getting money under false pretense, you can have him arrested, or you can at once cancel the order, if you can learn his name and address, and write to him by registered mail. If you can prove that they were sold under fraudulent representation, you can refuse to [illegible] them from the station, but it is better not to wait until they are shipped. You should have [illegible] the [illegible] and should have written to [illegible] would not have taken three days to have obtained the information then that might save you much trouble now.—Prof. H. A. Surface in the Pennsylvania Farmer.

PAPER WRAPPED POTATOES

Select Tubers That Command High Prices in Market.

Potatoes, wrapped in tissue paper and created in boxes the same as oranges, lemons and grapefruit, promise to become an everyday sight in the big markets of the American cities as the result of plans developed by L. L. Corbett, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

When the great demand for potatoes on the part of the navy made necessary the introduction of electri- [illegible] experienced because of the lack of uniformity in the size and shape of potatoes.

The Department of Agriculture was appealed to and Professor Corbett hit on the idea of having the farmers send potatoes for the navy according to specifications. As this involved extra work, the price of bakers, as the select potatoes are officially called, was materially increased.

But in Montana a progressive farmer conceived the idea of not only selecting bakers for the navy consignments, but of crating selects and disposing of them to fashionable hotels. His experiment proved successful and now it is not uncommon for farmers who devote most of their energies to potato raising to give special attention to select grade.

[illegible] selects are washed carefully [illegible] each is wrapped in tissue paper and crated. [illegible]

—The temperance people of McKean county put up a warm fight to [illegible] recent license court brought witnesses to testify against all the hotel and saloon proprietors of that town. Among the witnesses brought before the court were two boys who swore that they had been served with liquor at one of the Kane hotels, but acknowledged that they had misrepresented their ages in order to get the liquor. Judge Bouton ordered an officer to make information [illegible] and they are [illegible]

URGES WAR AGAINST FLY.

State Veterinarian Sends Letters to 7,000 Butchers in Pennsylvania.

Seven thousand butchers in Pennsylvania and all of the commonwealth's [illegible] have within the last few days received a letter from C. J. Marshall, State Veterinarian, connected with the Pennsylvania State Livestock Sanitary Board, urging co-operation in the campaign against the house fly pest. The letter follows:

Dear Sir—It is important, with the approach of warm weather, that something be done to prevent flies in and about slaughter houses and places where meat is exposed for sale.

Manure, particularly horse manure, cow manure, such as the contents of paunches of slaughtered cattle and accumulation of organic refuse, and [illegible] bish similar to that found around unsanitary slaughter houses and markets afford the most favorable conditions for flies to breed.

The fly lays about one hundred and twenty eggs. There may be from eight to fourteen breeds annually. It is calculated that the progeny of a single female fly might be over 14,000,000,000,000,000 individuals at the end of the twelfth generation. The form and character of the fly's body and limbs is particularly adapted for carrying the infectious material. Since it breeds in fecal matter as has been shown, and feeds on even more dangerous material, such as is found in cuspidors, privies, the carcasses of dead animals, decomposed meat and other equally germ laden material, the consequent facility for the spread of disease breeding germs is [illegible] apparent. It has been found that a single fly carried in its mouth and on its leg 100,000 fecal [illegible] number of bacteria on a single fly may reach over 600,000.

It has [illegible] out that filth [illegible] that the fly is far more dangerous than a wild beast roaming about for the reason of its enormous capacity [illegible] has [illegible] it carries typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, anthrax, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, opthalmia and other dangerous diseases. It has recently been further condemned [illegible] spreading that dreaded infantile paralysis.

Is it not then important for the [illegible] of the State Livestock Sanitary Board to have the hearty co-operation of careful and tidy butchers and local boards of health in requiring the careless and slovenly butcher to keep his establishment and its surroundings clean so [illegible] dangerous pest to breed? Is it not likewise high time for the butchers throughout the State to provide screens to protect the meats from contamination as has been done in a few localities? Your hearty co-operation in dealing with this important problem is earnestly required.

Yours truly,
C. J. MARSHALL,
State Veterinarian.

BURNED ALIVE UNDER AUTO.

Two Men Perish in Gasoline Flames, Which Destroy Overturned Car.

Caught under an automobile which overturned and caught fire, Thomas Leo Riordan and Edward Bender, of Meadville, each aged 23, were burned alive Sunday while Clyde E. Kahler, a companion, looked on in horror, powerless to aid. A dispatch says:

"Bender was a son of Carl Bender, a leading business man here. Riordan's father is an Erie railroad passenger conductor. The young men decided to go to Spartansburg, a summer [illegible] north of Meadville. Riordan [illegible] the car and to take a salad [illegible] in the [illegible] at [illegible] ditch, turning over completely.

"Bender and Riordan in the front seat were caught beneath it. Kaler in the rear seat was thrown headlong over the front of the car, landing in the road ahead, unhurt except for severe bruises. Kaler tried to extricate his companions, but could not move the heavy car, and then ran to a neighboring farmhouse, where he aroused Richard and Fred Adsit, brothers, who returned to the scene of the accident with Kaler. The three began lifting the machine from the imprisoned men. A moment later escaping gasoline ignited with a flash and instantly the car was ablaze.

"Bended shouted piteously, and the three men struggled desperately to save him and his unconscious companion. Their efforts were futile and they were obliged to stand by and [illegible] the two men [illegible] death."

"NEW DANCES" DENOUNCED.

Tango, Turkey Trot and Other Terpsichorean Gyrations Attacked.

[illegible] only a week or two ago the historic nostrum of Henry Ward Beecher, as well as Catholic pulpits in Brooklyn and Montclair, N. [illegible] dances condemned.

The Montclair clergyman, Rev. William A. Brothers, declared that "indulgence in the turkey trot, the tango and other objectionable modern dances is as much a violation of the seventh commandment as adultery."

Father Brothers, to be sure, admitted he had not seen any of these dances in question, but he knows from the description of them that they are indecent. Both the Catholic clergymen backed their arguments by reading an editorial on the subject printed in the New York Sun. Father Donnelly, of Brooklyn, enforced the effect of this reading by saying: "Now that does not come from a church paper, but from a non-sectarian paper, one might call it a pagan paper."

If newspapers are so stirred up by the terrible conditions existing, he [illegible] what should we of the [illegible] know what must be the truth; what must be our duty? The editorial in [illegible]

"That the [illegible] authorities of New York should be driven to a close inspection of [illegible] many dance halls now open to those whose idle or weak dispositions have drawn them to the misnamed 'new dances,' was inevitable. Great as is the popularity of the graceless [illegible] ions and numerous though their [illegible] titioners are, there remain a [illegible] intelligence [illegible] morality in the community which recognize their [illegible] ificance and [illegible] their indecency.

"Let the [illegible] incredible protestations that innocence and virtue may indulge in these excesses without realization of their origin and meaning be [illegible] ed. Politeness and optimism dictate this insult to intelligence. There remains on those possessing knowledge and conscience the inescapable duty of protecting the ignorant and the weak as much from their folly as [illegible] the designs of the vicious. The task is to exert every influence to prevent the loss of such ground as has been gained by society in its history-long struggle for moral [illegible] such dances as are now under consideration are tolerated.

"Far from 'new,' these dances are [illegible] to the grossest [illegible] the primitive motive of the orgies enjoyed by the aboriginal inhabitants of every uncivilized land. Their movements and steps have been described with exactitude by explorers and missionaries to those peoples we are accustomed to regard as inferior. The culminating extravagances are identical with the ends sought by the benighted heathen, save only that the heathen is redeemed by a frankness of terminology and conduct that has not yet been attained here.

"Preserved through all the ages by the [illegible] pets and their patrons, these dances have never lost their original reason for existence or been deprived of their appeal to the profligate and the debased. To-day, whether practiced in the lowest brothel or in surroundings more expensive, they retain without [illegible] modified in their effect. That for a moment persons of respectable antecedents have injudiciously endured [illegible] in places where deed their nature or obscured their menace.

"Official intervention, the blow society instinctively strikes for self-preservation, can do no more than circumscribe the field of sordid exploitation of mankind's basest passions and weakness. Yet, restricted though the field of its usefulness is, it indicates [illegible] of preserving [illegible] of conduct that irk the reckless who in their folly forget that evil communications corrupt good manners."

—Coudersport is to [illegible] to replace the Dean sanitarium, recently closed.

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